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to Alfred Balch, Esq.

Woodlaws, 30th April, 1830.

Woodlaws, 30th April,

After the interval of a proper late of the first part of the property of the first part of the first p

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ty. These questions had all to be carefully examined and weighed, both separately and you w in connexion, before a final opinion could be wisely formed; and never did I see a deliberation in which every point was more carefully examined, or a greater solicitude displayed to for his disclosures. This was not the only member of the cabinet, and had been but a few months in the administration, as Secretary of War. I was more immediately connected with the questions whether you had transcended your orders, and, if so, what course ought to be pursued. I was of the impression acted on your own responsibility; but I neither questioned your patriotism nor your motives. Believing that where orders were transcended, investigation, as a matter of course, ought to some of the members of the cabinet were was to present that aspect of the subject, as it was mine to present that more immediately I proposed such a course, would indeed be to connected with the military operations. After deliberately weighing every question, when the members of the cabinet came to form their final opinion, on a view of the whole ground, it was unanimously determined, as I and which was fully made known to you by Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th of July, 1818. gave it my assent and support, as being that which, under all the circumstances, the public interest required to be adopted.

I shall now turn to the examination of the rersion which Mr. Crawford has given of my course in this important deliberation, beginning with his "apology for having disclosed what took place in the cablnet meeting." He says, "In the summer after the meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I (Mr. Crawford) had proposed to arrest General Jackson, but that he was triimphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his direction. It had the desired effect; Gen. Jackson became inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Cal-

I am not at all surprised that Mr. Crawford should feel that he stands in need of an apolo gy for betraying the deliberations of the cab inet. It is, I believe, not only the first instance in our country, but one of a very few innot, however, my intention to comment on the morality of his disclosure, that more immediately concerns himself, and I leave him undis to establish his own rules of honor and fidelity, in order to proceed to the examination of a question in which I am more immediately concerned—the truth of his apol-

I desire not to speak harshly of Mr. Craw-I may be warm in political contest, but it is not ceased to be agitated. in me to retain enmity, particularly towards the unsuccessful. In the political contest which it with his Edgefield statement, of which Mr. ended in 1825, Mr. Crawford and myself took Mr. Deposite sides, but whatever feelings of uncontrast between that and the present is most kindness it gave rise to, have long since passed striking, to illustrate which, I will give an exaway on my part. The contest ended in an tract from Mr. McDuffie's letter. Mr. Mcentire change of the political elements of the Duffie's letter says that "he (Mr. Crawford) country, and, in the new state of things which "stated that you" (Mr. Calhoun) "had been in followed, I found myself acting with many of favor of an inquiry into the conduct of Gen the friends of Mr Crawford; to whom I had Jackson, and that he was the only member of of my friends, with whom I had, till then, been in strong terms of disapprobation of the course associated. In this new state of things my inclination, my regard for his friends who were tary proceedings, but in prematurely bringing acting with me, and the success of the cause the grounds of his defence before the country. for which we were jointly contending, all con-tributed to remove from my bosom every feeling the administration. On this point, he reing towards him, save that of pity for his marked, that, if the administration could not sfortune. I would not speak a harsh word give direction to public opinion, but permitted if I could avoid it, and it is a cause of pain to a military officer, who had violated his orders, me that the extraordinary position in which he to anticipate them, they had no business to be has placed me compels me, in self-defence, to at Washington, and had better return home. say any thing which must, in its consequence Such was the language then held, and such bear on his character.

that his apology has no foundation in truth. conspicuous a figure in his present statement; He offers no reason for charging me with so not one word of the change it effected in his dishonorable an act as that of betraying the mind in relation to your conduct; not a word proceedings of the cabinet, and that for the of his taking a course different from me: but, purpose of injuring one of my associates in on the contrary, he then stated, directly, that the administration. The charge rests wholly he concurred with me in favoring an inquiry, Adams? I wish not to be understood as inti mating that Mr. Adams had the least connexion with the affair. I believe him to be utterly incapable of such baseness. I had then been but a few months in the administration, and Mr. Crawford and myself were on the best terms, without a feeling, certainly on my part, of rivalry or jealousy. In assigning the motive that he does for the letters, he forgets the relation which existed then between you and himself. He says it had the desired effect; that you became friendly to me, and extremeinimical to him. He does not remember that your hostility to him , long preceded this period, and had a very different origin. He certainly could not have anticipated that a copy of his letter would be placed in your hands.

These are not the only difficulties accompanying the apology: there are others still more formidable, and which must compel him to assign some other reason for disclosing the pro-

Mr. McDuffie's lettert to me, of the 14th inatant, of which I enclose a copy, proves that Mr. Crawford spoke freely of the proceedings of the cabinet on his way to ( orgia, in the summer of 1818, and dates will show that he could not at that time have seen the extract from the Nashville paper, on which he now rests his apology. The deliberation of the ca-binet took place between the 14th and 25th returned to Washington from Loudon, and on the latter a general exposition of the views of the Government in relation to the operations in Florida appeared in the Intelligencer. The letter of Mr. Monroe to you of the 19th July, 1818, fixes probably the day of the final decision of the cabinet. Mr. Crawford the cabinet. July, 1818. On the former day, Mr. Monroe can it be reconciled to his present statement? ion of the cabinet. Mr. Crawford passed tance, with his disclosures now, when the agi

\*Acquiesced would, probably be more cor- parent mystery. General Lacock, of Pennsyl rect, at least as applicable to one member of the cabinet.

The letter of the Hon George Mr Duffie, Appendex, marked G.

which Mr. Me outpe's letter relates, must have I him, was the charman of the message which taken place. On a comparison of these dates, you will see that it was impossible that Mr. Crawford could have seen the extract from the Nashville paper when he was in Edgefield, and he must consequently find some other apology examined, or a greater solution that arrive at a correct decision. I was the junior stance of his making the disclosures before he arrive at a correct decision. I was the junior stance of his making the disclosures before he arrive at a correct decision. I was the junior saw the extract. He was at Milledgeville on the 16th of August, 1818, a few days after he passed through Augusta, and a little after here appeared a statement in the Georgia somewhat varied from that made in Edgefield, but agreeing with it in most of the that you had exceeded your orders, and had particulars. I cannot lay my hand on the aricle, but have a distinct recollection of it .-You no doubt remember it. Circumstances fixed it on Mr. Crawford, and it has not to my knowledge, been denied.

crawford's statements will prove indicate the in what relates to me. I will now proceed to examine them: He first states that I proposed admitting his present statement, it was completely in his power to shield you from cener arguments, growing out of a more enlarged that you should "be punished in some form, view of the subject, as connected with the or reprimanded in some form;" and to make conduct of Spain and her officers, and the my course more odious, as I suppose, he adds, course of policy which honor and interest dic- that "Mr. Calhoun did not propose to arrest tated to be pursued towards her, with which General Jackson." I will not dwell on a statement which, on its face, is so absurd. How familiar than myself, and whose duty it could an officer under our law be punished without arrest and trial? And to suppose that

rate my understanding very low. understood, in favor of the course adopted, Calhoun made some allusion to a letter that General Jackson had written to the President. who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said if he had received such a one, he would find it, and west directly to his cabinet and brought it out. In it General Jackson approves of the determination of the Gov ernment to break up Amelia island and Galveztown; and gave it also as his opinion that Florida ought to be taken by the United States. He added, it might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide, but if the President approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility on himself. I asked the President it the letter had been answered; he replied no, for This letter, I always believed, was that he had no recollection of receiving it. I then said that I had no doubt that General Jackson, in taking Pensacola, believed he was sing a weakness which it was their duty to doing what the Executive wished. After that letter was produced unanswered, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment on General Jackson, who had considered the silence of the President as a tacit consent; yet it was after the letter was produced and read, that Mr. Calhoun made the proposition to the cabinet stances to be found in any country, or any age for punishing the General." Again: "I do that an individual has felt himself, absolved not know that I ever hinted at the letter to the from the high obligation which honor and du- President, yet that letter had a most importy impose on one situated as he was. It is tant bearing on the deliberations of the cabi net, at least in my mind, and possibly on the minds of Mr. Adams and the President; but neither expressed any opinion on the subject. It seems it had none on the mind of Mr. Cal-

houn, for it made no change in his conduct." It will be no easy matter for Mr. Crawford to reconcile the statement which he has thus circumstantially made, with his conduct in relation to the Seminole affair, from the time of ford. I sincereely commiserate his misfortune. the decision of the cabinet, till the subject

How will he, in the first instance, reconcile pursued by Gen. Jackson, not only in his miliear on his character.

I speak in this spirit when I assert, as I do, not one word of the letter which makes so

on his suspicion, to which I oppose my posi-tive assertion that it is wholly unfounded. I and so far from exempting you from the charge had no knowledge of the letter, or connexion of breach of orders, as he new attempts to do with it; nor do I recollect that I ever saw the he asserted, positively, that you had violated extract. But why charge me, and not Mr. your orders. Shall we find the explanation of the contrast in the two statements in the diff ference of his motives then and now? Is his motive now to injure me, and was it then to attack another member of the administration? Or must it be attributed, as the more charitable interpretation, to the decay of memory Whatever may be the true explanation, all will agree that a statement, when events were fresh in the memory, is to be trusted in preference to one made twelve years after the tran: action, particularly if the former accords with but to accuse one who gave you every support after events, and the latter does not, as is the in your hour of trial in his power, when you case in this instance. At the next session of Congress, your conduct in the Seminole war himself, at least by some of his most confiden was severely attacked in both branches of the Legislature. Let us see if the course pursued by Mr. Crawford and his personal and syth, a senator from Georgia, here in his place confidential friends can be reconciled to the statement which he now gives of his course in the cabinet. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more, was then a prominent member of the House of Representatives. He was the particular, personal, and confidential friend of Mr. Crawford, his near neighbor, and formerly law student under him. What part did he take? He led the attack; he moved the resolutions against you; he accused you expressly of the violation of your orders, and sustained

the accusation with all his powers.; All this accords with Mr. Grawford's statement of his sentiment and his course at the time; but how through Augusta on the 11th August, as announced in the papers of that city, on which no longer required? But let us turn to the day, or the preceding, his conversation, to other branch of the Legislature, and see whether any occurrence there can explain this ap

> vania, the particular friend of Mr. Crawford and in the habit of constant intercourse with 1See Appendix II-letter from Han. Robert member of the cabinet, was absent: see his let-

present correspondence, was also a member, and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personal, and political friend of Mr. Crawford—With two such able and influential friends on the committee, he had the most favorable opportunity that could be offered to do you justice. According to his own statement, he felt no obligation to observe silence in relation to the proceedings of the cabinet. Why, then, did he not interpose with his friends on the committee to do you justice? That he did not, I need not offer you arguments to prove. The report of the committee is sufficient testimony. impression that the usual course ought to be pursued in this case, which I supported by presenting fully and freely all the arguments in what relates to me. I will now present to me. They were met by other course of the course of the course of the course of the committee, how will be reconcile, on the principles of justice and honor, his silence after the report so severally and freely all the arguments in what relates to me. I will now present the course of t

But why should I waste time and words to prove that Mr. Crawford's whole course is in direct conflict with his present statement of he proceedings of the cabinet, when there re mains an objection that cannot be surmount ed? The statement is entirely destitute of foundation. It is not true. Strange as it may appear, after an account so minute and circumstantial, no such letter as he refers to was ever before the cabinet, or alluded to in its de liberations. My memory is disfinct and clear, and is confirmed by the no less distinct recol lection of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, as will fully appear by copies of their statements herewith enclosed. Feelings of delicacy, grow ing out of the political relation of Mr. Adams and Mr. Crowninshield, the other members of myself, have restrained me from applying for their statements, but I have not the least apprehension that they would vary from Mr fonroc's or Mr. Wirts."

Comment is useless, I will not attempt to explain so gross a misstatement of the proceedings of the cabinet, but will leave it to those friends of Mr. Crawford who have pla ced him in this dilemma to determine whether his false statement is to be attributed to an entire decay of memory, or to some other from the responsibility of thus cruelly expo-

It now becomes necessary to say something of your letter of the 6th January, to which Mr. Crawford has given, in his statement, so much prominence. My recollection in relaion to it accords with Mr. Monroe's statement I came into his room when he had apparently just received the letter. He was indisposed at the time. I think he opened the letter in my presence, and finding that it was from you, he gave me the letter to read. I cast my eyes over it, and remarked that it related to the Seminole affair, and would require his attention or something to that effect. I thought no more of it. Long after, I think it was at the commencement of the next session of Congress I heard some allusion which brought-the letter to my recollection. It was from a quar-ter which induced me to believe that it came from Mr. Crawford. I called and mentioned it to Mr. Monroe, and found that he had en-

Having stated these facts, I should be wanting in candor were I not also to state, that if the facts had been otherwise, had Mr. Monroe read your letter and intentionally omitted to answer it, and had it been brought before the cabinet, in my opinion it would not have had the least influence on its deliberation; not, therefore, as you know, have had any influence in drawing them up, and such I conceive was your opinion, as I do not find any allusion to the letter in your public or private correspondence at the time which would not have been the case had it, in your opinion formed a part of your justification. You rested your defence on what I conceive to be nuch more elevated ground-on the true construction, as you supposed, of your orders and he necessity of the measures which you adopted to terminate the war, and not on any supposed secret wish of the Executive, in opposition to the public orders under which you act ed. Mr. Crawford, in placing your justification now on such grounds, not only exposes your motives to be questioned, but, as far as

is acts can, greatly weakens your defence. On a review of this subject; it is impossible not to be struck with the time and made of bringing on this correspondence. It is now welve years since the termination of the Seminole war. Few events in our history have caused so much excitement, or been so fully fiscussed, both and in out of Congress. During greater part of this long period, Mr. Craw ford was a prominent actor on the public stage seeing and hearing all that occured, and with out restraint, according to his own statement to disclose freely all he knew; yet not a word is uttered by him in your behalf; but now when you have triumphed over all difficulties, when von no longer require defence, he, for the irst time breaks silence, not to defend you, were fiercely attacked, if not by Mr. Crawford ner less remarkable than the time. Mr. Forwrites to Mr. Crawford, his letter covering certain enclosures and referring to certain correspondence and conversations in relation to my conduct in the cabinet deliberation on the Seminole question. Mr. Crawford answers, correcting the statements alluded to in some instances, and confirming and amplifying in others; which answer he authorizes Mr. t'orsyth to show me, if he pleased. Of all this Mr. Forsyth gives me not the slightest intimation, though in the habit of almost daily intercourse in the Senate, and instead of showing me Mr. Crawford's letter, as he was authorized to do, I hear of it for the first time, by having a copy put into my hand under cover of your letter of the 13th instant—a copy with portant blanks, and unaccompanied with Mr. Forsyth's letter, with its enclosures, to which Mr. Crawford's is in answer.

Why is this so? Why did not Mr. Forsyth himself show me the letter-the original letter? By what authority did he place a copy in your hands? None is given by the writer.
Why is your name interposed? Was it to bring me into conflict with the President of

"See my letter to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, and their answers; also, letter to Mr. Adams, and his answer, written since the date of this letter. Mr. Crowninshield, the other ter. See Appendix, J, K, L, M, N, O, P.

time, of uncommon complication and difficul- which Mr. McDuffie's letter relates, must have him, was the chairman of the committee in that the United States? If the object of the cor-Forsyth be to impeach my conduct, as it would seem to be, by what rule of justice am I deprived of evidence material to my defence and which is in the hands of my accusers -0 a copy of Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the enclo sures; of a statement of the conversation and correspondence of the two individuals whose names are in blank in the copy of Mr. Craw-ford's letter furnished me? Why not inform me who they are? Their testimony might be highly important, and even their names alone might throw much light on this mysterious af-

I must be frank. I feel that I am deprived

of important rights by the interposition of your name, of which I have just cause to complain.

It deprives me of important advantages, which would otherwise belong to my position. By the interposition of your name, the communication which would exist between Mr. For yth and myself, had he placed Mr. Crowford's tter in my hands, as he was authorized to do is prevented, and I am thus deprived of the right which would have belonged to me, in that case, and which he could not in justice withhold, f being placed in possession of all the materi-I facts and circumstances connected with this ffair. In thus complaining, it is not my inention to attribute to you any design to deprive me of so important an advantage. now the extent of your public duties, and how completely they engross your attention They have not allowed you sufficient time for reflection in this case, of which evidence is afforded by the ground that you assume, in placing the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in my hand, which you state was submitted by his authority. I do not so understand him; the authority was, as I conceive, to Mr. Forsyth, and not to yourself, and applied to the origin al letter, and not to the copy, both of which as I have shown, are very important in this case, and not mere matters of form. I have the then administration, both towards you and asked the question. Why is this affair brought up at this late period, and in this remarkable ed from the county of Charlotte, stating that manner? It merits consideration, at least from a particular friend of Mr. Randolph was at myself .- I am in the habit of speaking my senments and opinions freely, and I see no cause which ought to restrain me on the pre-sent occasion. I should be blind not to see that this whole affair is a political manœuvre. in which the design is that you should be the instrument, and myself the victim, but in which the real actors are carefully concealed by an artful movement. A naked copy, with the cause; and if the former, to exempt themselves names referred to in blank, affords slender means of detection; while, on the contrary, had I been placed, as I ought to have been, in possession of all the facts which I was entitled to be, but little penetration would probably have been required to see through the whole affair. The names which are in blank might of themselves, through their political associations, point directly to the contrivers of this scheme. I wish not to be misunderstood. I have too much respect for your character to suppose you capable of participating in the slightes degree in a political intrigue. Your character is of too high and generous a cast to resort to such means, either for your own advantage or that of others. This the contrivers of the plot well knew; but they hoped through you generous attributes, through your lolty and jeulous regard for your character, to excite feelings through which they expected to consummate their designs. Several indications forwarned me, long since, that a blow was meditated against me; I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; but in relation to this subject, more than two years since, I tirely forgotten the letter. After searching some time, he found it among some other papers, and read it, as he then told me, for the first had a correspondence with the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though it did not then excite particular attention, has since,

> Of Mr. Crawford I speak with pain, and only in self-defence; but, that you may more fully realize the spirit which actuates him, and you for illustration to facts in the possession of one who stands to you in the relation of a constitutional adviser, and who from his character is entitled to your entire confidence; I mean the Postmaster General. No one knows better than yourself how sacred the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice President should be considered in our system of government. The electors are the trustees of the high sovereign power of the people of the States as it relates to the choice of those magistrates; and on the degree of fidelity with which the trust may be discharged depends, in a great degree, the successful operation of our system. In order to prevent, as far as practicable, political intrigue, or the operation of extraheous influence on the choice of the electoral college, it is provided that they shall meetin their respective States, and that they shall vote, throughout the Union, on the same day, and he selected within thirty-four days of the time designated for the election; thus excluding with the greatest care all other influence on the choice of the electors, except the college was an insufficient restraint. Mr. Crawford wrote to Major Barry in October, 1828, (a copy of whose letter he has furnished me at my request,) requesting him earnestly. not be ignorant that I had been nominated for that office, on the preceding 8th January, when your friends nominated you, in a State convention, for the high station which you now hold, and that the electors were pledged to vote for you as President, and myself as Vice President. This is not the only instance of his interference. He pursued the same course in Pennessee and Louisiana, as I am informed on

in conexion with other circumstances, served

to direct my eye to what was going on.

the highest authority.

At an earlier period, he resorted to means not much less objectionable to injure my standing, and to influence, as far as I was concerned, the election. I am not ignerant of his correspondence with that view, and which, I feel confident, has not escaped your observation. But I will not dwell on this disagreeable subsorting to any means to counteract the injury which he intended me; and I now depart fro the rule which I have carefully observed ever since the termination of the presidential elechave apparently gone beyond in making any

From the Richmond Engiruer.
MR. RANDOLPH.

ave seen a latter from this gentleman as late as the 14th December, from London He is disgusted as every liberal man must have been, with the gross and malignant calumnie which have been set on foot against him in the Northern newspapers. And yet he has not seen all the falsehoods which have been put in circulation. Never were more monstrous and malicious falsehoods coined. The official correspondence will give the lie to some of the most mischievous. The very best feeling and understanding subsisted between Prince Lieven and Mr. Randolph. As soon as he was established in St. Petersburg, he went round in person, and left cards with the Representatives of every Court that had an Ambassa-dor, Envoy, or Charge, without excepting

any; Secretaries of Legation and all.

During the time that Mr. R. was confined at Mrs. Wilson's, he was not a boarder, but only a lodger, and he never saw or held communication with any one of the boarders, except Captain Turner, of the ship Fama, of Boston, to whom he committed the care of his servent and baggage. Mr. Clay, Secretary of Legation, is of course, also excep-

The tailor of the American Consul called at that he had been misinformed-and the man apologized, and retired. The Consul was present at the time. The man afterwards was sent for and made some clothes for Mr. Clay. This being "sent for," is said to be hands of the attending valet.

From the same of Feb. 18. We understand that a letter has been just eccived from London, stating that Mr. Randoubt as to the utility of a National Convendolph's health was improved, and that he should return to St. Petersburg in the Spring. We also understand a letter has been receiv the last court of that county, and remarked to nounce him (Mr. R.) as a candidate for Congress-that it would not be in his power to attend the elections in the Spring; but that he would return to the United States, in time to take his place in Congress, in case of his e There can, indeed, be no doubt of lection. the fact, as another letter has been received in this city from the friend of Mr. R. which states his public annunciation, at the late Charlotte Court, of Mr. R.'s being a candidate for Congress.

We shall see, in the event of his election. whether Mr. Tristram Burges will beard the lion to his face, instead attacking him behind his back. Mr. B. has contrived to run up a pretty considerable account with Mr. R. which we guess may be paid up to him in due season with pretty usurious interest.

We cannot ascertain from the course of the lebate whether the bill provides for the outfit; even if it does, their exists much doubt about Mr. R.'s absolute acceptance of it.

From the Globe.
NEW COALITION PROPOSED. From the Boston Courier, a leading paper the interests of Mr. Webster, we extract the llowing invitation to Mr. Calhoun and his

following invitation to Mr. Calhoun and his friends to unite with the party of which Mr. Clay and Webster are leaders to make common cause against the Republican President and the principles of which he is the representative. The judicious reader will see in this article, a kely allimate particle of a very hact and complexion, property as a means of putting down the present administration, and of subjecting the Government to the ambition of a few strong men. each of whom is expected to bring his sectional influence into the common stock, and to receive a share of the public spoil in proportion to the capital which he lic spoil in proportion to the capital which he the friends of Mr Crawford; to whom I had Jackson, and that he was the only member of have had the least influence on its deliberation; ly realize the spirit which actuates him, and have had the least influence on its deliberation; ly realize the spirit which actuates him, and have had the least influence on its deliberation; ly realize the spirit which actuates him, and may be able to bring into the firm. This is gaining strength, and in a spirit of prophecy

From the Boston Courier. most popular man in all this country. Yes-we repeat it; in 1823, John C. Calhoun was the most popular man in the United States.— He was in President Monroe's cabinet, and in beauty from chaos and confusion. The friend and advocate of the protective system, and the author of a system of internal improvements. Mr. Calhoun had gained the approbation, and even the affection of all that portion of the people, who live, and expect to live, by their own labor. In an evil hour-an hour, tunate for himself, inasmuch as it was the date when his just expanding summer honors began to droop and wither, and unfortunate for his country, whose high and elevated hopes in him were blasted and destroyed,—in that evil hour, when the Orcobrand of the black forest was permitted a momentary triumph over the guardian genious of the nation, he was tempted to leave the direct upward and onward path to the highest station in the gift of a free peoence on the choice of the electors, except the will of their constituents; but where the object was to injure me, the sacred character of the college was an insufficient restraint. Mr. end of his travail. In fact, he is farther than ever, apparently, from the object of his hopes. He never could have felt, in his heart, any other sentiment than contempt for the man, under whom he has consented to serve in a subvote for me as Vice President, though he could ordidate, we had almost said, insignificant, capacity; and that he should much longer endure such a state of political degration, is impossible. It is evident, from all appearances, that he and his friends, will, very shortly, back out from an administration which bates them, and withdraw from the support of a president, who has not the power, even if he has the will, (which we doubt) to do them any good. The only difficulty, we immagine, is, they know not in what direction to break. We do not believe that Mr. Calhoun will endeavor to gain the Presidency as the candidate of a nullification party. He is too sagacious not to foresee that such a step would be instant death and irremediable perdition; and we cannot indulge a belief that his patriotic feeling is so warper ject. I have no resentment towards Mr. Crawford. I have looked on in silence, without reeven if he had confidence in its ultimate success. No-his good genius will not leave him

to pursue that alternative. Of Henry Clay we delight to speak, on altion in 1825, because his present attack comes through a channel, my high respect for which would not permit me to be stlent. I have, is the American Party, are always tardy in movement, and allow their enemies to get the start in every thing. From a mistaken delication. start in every thing. From a mistaken delica-cy towards the n-wly installed President, they remarks on his conduct, which his letter did march, 1829; (it is said that Mr. Clay would not naturally suggest, my apology will be not naturally suggest, my apology will be not permit them to do it;) and now, it is much found in the necessity of showing the state of to be feared, that no organization which they not permit them to do it;) and now, it is much to be feared, that no organization which they which influenced him in the course which has caused this correspondence may be fully understood.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN C. CALHOUN.

President Jackson.

[Correspondence to be continued.]

I correspondence to be continued.]

Interpolation of Indian is 341,581. In 1820, it was about 147,000—making an increase of the government. The people, in some of the states, in Permsylvanta, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, for instance, and we fear in Kentucky and Ohio—seem to be smitten with blindness to every thing, but the personal popularity of Gen. Jackson, and while they condemn his igom Havre—N. V. Mer. Adv.

well-known opposition to protecting duties, and curse him for his veto upon internal improve-ments, they fall down and worship him for his military achievements, and shout Hosannas to the Hero of New-Orleans! In the meantime the administration, that is, Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Jackson, are making most fearful inroads upon the Constitution, and wield the patronage of the government without the slighest reference to the provisions of that instrument and with a recklessness that seems to threathen the existence of the Union itself. That Mr. Clay and his friends can now organize a party powerful enough to subdue, and dethrone this reigning dynasty, is, to say the least, extremely problematical. are the party next in power and numbers to that of the administration, there is no doubt; but the question is, Are they strong enough to

obtain a victory?

We are perfectly aware that some of these emarks will draw upon us the malidictions of some of our cotemporaries who are more gospelled in the dogmas of party than we But we cannot perceive why we should be pro-hibited the expression of an honest opinion. If it is wrong let us be convinced of the error. Some strange obliquity of vision seems to attach to some editors, and even to overpower their faculties, the moment they take their sta Mr. R's. lodgings, and said that he had been tion in the ranks of a party; they seem to see told, Mr. R. bad sent for him. Mr. R. told him, with eyes, to speak with tongues, to underwith eyes, to speak with tongues, to under-stand with minds, that did not belong to them, and with which they had little acquaintance, prior to such enlistment. We do not believe there can be any good effected by concealing what we know or believe to be true, although a common trick, which puts a rouble into the the truth may be such a one as our friends and our party may grieve to hear, and such a one as may be still more grievous to us to

On a former occasion we spoke with some

tion assembling "to nominate Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency." Although we should not oppose such a convention, our doubts have not been entirely removed, and we think that a National Convention might be assembled for a better purpose. It must be the writer, that he had received a short time evident that the present wicked and corrupt since a letter from Mr. R. desiring him to anome extraordinary effort, and by a union of the honest and patriotic men of all other parties. Why then should not the honest and patriotic of all other parties, meet in grand covention and agree upon some decisive measure to stay the current of political corruption which portends the overflow of the constitution and the Union, and threatens to entail on the people a system of rewards and punishments to be meted out by General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and whoever else it may please the latter gentleman to appoint as his successor. Why should not Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Richard Rush, and fifty other strong men of the nation, that might be mentioned, assemble in Cenven'ion, and sacrifice their personal animosities, if they have any, upon the altar of patriotism, and unite their friends in so holy a cause? A convention of the partizans of one man or another can do but little good for whatever should emanate from such a body could have little operation or effect upon the partizans of a rival But it strikes us, that an assembly of those, who are not merely politcal partizans, but who are themselves the prominent objects to which the solicitude and affection of the people are directed, and on which the confidence of the people reposes, might devise measures that would not fail to promote the prosperity and glory of the coun-try, and place the administration in hands that would not pervert all its patronage and devote all its energies to the aggrandizement of a few political friends, and to the punishment of all who would not bow down to idols, without reference to the happiness of the peopleor the perpetuity of their union and independ-

\*The Providence Journal stated not long since that the cause of Mr. Clay was rapidly which we hope may not prove unfortunate for "Then come the Vice President—once the that cannot be misunderstood are daily exhibhis judgement, the editor added, "Indications ited, which confirms us in the opinion that Henry Clay, by the voice of the people, will be next President of the United States."

ence."

We do not profess to be the partizan of any the War Department had produced order and man. But as we have spent some strength in advocating some of the principles of the present opposition party and are perhaps thereby, to certain extent, indentified with the Clay party, we feel no hesitation in asking our friend at Providence for a little light. We have an special desire to see some of these indicaions which are not to be misundertood, and which have justified the agreeable result foretold by him. Isit in the mistakes of the western Clay papers, during the last summer, as to the strength of Mr. Clay in that part of the country? or is it the loss of one Senator in Missoui, and another in Pennsylvania? or in ourdefeat in Illinois, Indiana, and all but defeat in kentucky, where we were led to expect the lection of friends? If it be in either or all of these, our cotemporary is happier than we, for he can see "good in every thing," whereas we are not able to perceive "a loop" of suffi-cient strength to hang a hope upon. Politicians think too much of appearances; they generally suppose that a show of strength conceals real weakness; forgetting that where both parties practice the same manusures, the truth is readily seen by each. Now we apprehend that if portions of a party are to derive their knowledge of their own situation in other parts from the newspapers, that the real state of the case, the plain truth, is what should be made manifest by those papers. Friends, (we know not how it is, but such is the case,) are more easily deceived than enemies, and thus both friends and foes lose all confidence in the party organs. It was not our intention however, in this note, to write an essay upon party gov-ernment, but merely to ask of the Journal and others who make similar statements, for the paper referred is by no means alone, some of the grounds of their faith; professing our willinguess to believe even upon very slight indications of miracle.

James Boyle, Robert H. Goldsborough and Reverdy Johnson, Esqs. have been appointed by the Executive of Maryland, Commisioners to proceed to Harrisburg on behalf of the State for the purpose of obtaining a removal of the obstructions to the free navigation of the Susquehanna river which have been created under the authority of Pennsylvania.

Balt. Amer.

We understand, that on Thursday last, the Hon. Exckiel F. Chambers was re-elected U.S. Senator by the Legislature of this state for 8 years, from the 4th March next.—Gazette.

ZASTERN SE AND PEOPLE'S EASTO.

TUESDAY, MA

The Legislature of M Thursday evening last passed, we purpose pub Want of room to-day co nsual summary.

We have commenced correspondence between Vice President in this worthy not only of attent also be preserved by all reference. James Barbour .- This

a time, represented this under the administratio and who has been held party as the pink of exc feated in his second att the Legislature of Virg ty-the committee on p baving decided against (Mr. Barbour) and in fa vis, Esq. This circums tance to us here, but union with the Adamite ed in a proper light by people who, but a few y no other gentleman, to r gress. Let this be the from the principles of re Choctaw Treaty.-'Th

ed States having ratifie treaty made with the Ch last summer, for their en Mississippi, have remov secresy from the proceed In a late Washington T examination of witnesse committee on Indian' amination of Gen. Will Campbell, and of A. 1 well versed in the Indi been long engaged in In dian trade. The concurr gentlemen, show, that is policy of the governmen tion of Mr. Jefferson, t west of the Mississippi-been regarded as a popul tion of the members of th dent east of that riverdetached themselves fro moved west-that the c the U. States for Indian bly adapted to the Indian -that it is exceedingly r almost every respect a that now occupied by th the actual condition of "they are in a perfect s happiness; they are livi fortable houses, and has cultivation-and many o valuable stocks; and in great measure out of the its; that they are perfect py, and highly pleased v and appear to be extre balance of their nations We regret our inabi

relation to this people, mane and just, that cou Rev. John Leland .-(of the Baptist Church test of upwards of forty cause of religion and civ ty and devotion to duty to become a proverbcient Isaraelites) had be mony, in his own neigh rendered himself obnox tions of the present op ment, by his vindication port on the Sunday mai presented as an infidel society of his brethrenger, of the confidence of nity. On this subject, of his excellent letters, the attention of our read

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TWELVE DAYS L

The pasket ship Habrings London papers of James Cropper. London dand Liverpool to the London papers to the 1 the 17th, both inclusive Beginning with the find that the manifest Russia, which is among resolution to resist unte pretensions. Of that Courier of the 14th say

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.-Gazelle.

EASTON, MD. TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1831.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on Thursday evening last. The list of Laws passed, we purpose publishing in our next.—

telligence was received at St. Petersburg, on the 31st of December, that 10,000 Lithunians had gone over to the Polish stand-

under the administration of Adams and Clay, and who has been held up by the opposition party as the pink of excellence, has been defeated in his second attempt to hold a seat in the Legislature of Virginia, for Orange county-the committee on privileges and elections having decided against the sitting member (Mr. Barbour) and in favour of Thomas Davis. Esq. This circumstance is of little importance to us here, but to show that Mr. B's union with the Adamites and Clayites is viewed in a proper light by his neighbours-by a people who, but a few years since, thought of no other gentleman, to represent them in Congress. Let this be the fate of all apostates from the principles of republicanism.

Choctaw Treaty .- The Senate of the United States having ratified and confirmed the treaty made with the Choctaw tribe of Indians. last summer, for their emigration West of the Mississippi, have removed their injunction of secresy from the proceedings in the matter.-In a late Washington Telegraph, we have the examination of witnesses before the Senate's committee on Indian Affairs—viz: The examination of Gen. William Clark, of Gen. J.
Campbell, and of A. P. Chouteau, Esq. all
be looked on as the final close of the drama in well versed in the Indian character, having which they have performed so important a part. been long engaged in Indian agencies and Indian trade. The concurrent testimony of these gentlemen, show, that it has been the settled policy of the government since the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi-that the measure has been regarded as a popular one by a large portion of the members of the different tribes resident east of that river-that very many have detached themselves from their tribes and removed west—that the country purchased by the U. States for Indian occupancy, is admirably adapted to the Indian habits and manners—that it is exceedingly rich and fertile, and in almost every respect a better country than that now occupied by them—that in regard to the removed Indian spreading, and the military arrangements are the removed Indians. the actual condition of the removed Indians "they are in a perfect state of prosperity and happiness; they are living in good and comfortable houses, and have extensive fields in cultivation—and many of them very large and conditive and incendiaries at the Special Sessions. It would be impossible from their length to go into detail—but from a hasty perusal of these accounts it appears that the agricultural districts are in the greatest state of siarm and disquieits; that they are perfectly contented and hap py, and highly pleased with their new homes, and appear to be extremely anxious for the balance of their nations to follow them."

We regret our inability to publish the testimeny entire, as we feel assured it would convince all that the measures of government in relation to this people, are the most wise, humane and just, that could be adopted.

Rev. John Leland .- This reverend divine (of the Baptist Church), who has stood the test of upwards of forty years service in the cause of religion and civil liberty-whose picty and devotion to duty was so conspicuous as to become a proverb-whose very cocked-hat, if we mistake not, (like the shoe with the ancient Isuraelites) had become a sign of testimony, in his own neighbourhood-has lately rendered himself obnoxious to the denunciations of the present opposers of the government, by his vindication of Col. Johnson's repert on the Sanday mail question. He is re-presented as an infidel—as cut off from the society of his brethren—and as unworthy, ton-

brings London papers of the 6th January; the of special comment.

James Cropper, London papers to the 18th, But in IRECAND, unhappy Ireland, agita-

than in the fact that, of all the daily newspapers in London, only one has refrained from alluding to it with expressions of indignation, and that one does not venture to insist upon the justice of his cause, but merely endeavours to obtain credit for him on the ground of his determination to maintain by force what was obtained by injustice, as if the only fault that an absolute monarch could commit were concession to the dictates of reason and humanity."

The accounts from Warsaw are to the Sist of December. The Poles costinue to take vigorous measures for their defence. Some of the Horsos intended for the Polish cavalry had fallen into the hands of the Russians, but other detachments had arrived at Warsaw. Letters from Berlin of the 6th January, mention

that when the commissioners despatched by [ the Polish provisional government to the Emperor of Russia, arrived at the Russian frontier, it was intimated to them that unless they

wholly extinct. Every change that has since taken place, has had for its object the conso-lidation of the executive power; and every change so made has been quietly and respectfully submitted to. A circular has been ad dressed by the Minister of Public Instruction to the youths of the different schools, reminding them of an ordinance of the 20th July. 1820, which forbids the pupils of one school, or of different schools, from forming any asso-The law of election was still under advise-

ment in the Committee. BELGIUM is still in an unsettled state as to a choice of sovereign; and, meantime, hos tilities are menaced by the Belgians against Maestricht, in possession of the Dutch. On the other hand, the King of Holland, it is said, refuses to abide by the decision of the five powers recognizing the independence of Bel-gium. There appears a dangerous preference among some of the Belgian legislators for a re-union with France and a perhaps sincere.

in many properties into,

ENGLAND.—The London Journale, even to the latest dates, are growded with accounts of the state of the country—being copious extracts from the various provincial papers—together with reports of the trials of rioters and incendiaries at the financial Services.

The labouring classes are discontent and stroyed. A special commission is charged with the trial of desperate and misled offenders, the extremities of the law are of compulsion resort-ed to, and yet the malignate disposition is not put down. The fires have been caused by men who have no metive—no profit, in what they did. The mischief perpetrated is greater than is at first seen. It much engenders suspicion in the farmer towards them he employs, and the very evidence of distrust leads to bad feelings on the other side which are only smothered until an opportunity may be given for it to break forth. To reduce the provinces to calmness, and to spread a universal feeling of harmony will require the utmost tact. If the Ministry can effect this, they will deserve the civic wreath, and will "win golden spinions from all sorts of men." But it will be a work requiring consumate skill in planning, and the utmost vigour in execution. Of those lately condemned, some executions have taken place, and some reprieves

ger, of the confidence of the religious community. On this subject, we have inserted one of his excellent letters, and would merely call the attention of our readers to it.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENG-TWELVE DA The pasket ship Hannibal, at New York, of that country—we find nothing else worthy

James Cropper. London papers to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 14th, and the Pacific, London papers to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive.

Beginning with the affair of Poland—we find that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, which is among our extracts, was received with universal indignation, and a firm SWITZERLAND—A bloodless revolution

resolution to resist unto death such despotic pretensions. Of that manifesto the London Courier of the 14th says—

"A more gratifying proof of the feelings which the Munifesto of the Emperor of Russia has excited in this country cannot be found than in the fact that, of all the daily newspapers in London, only one has referented from a follows:

"A more gratifying proof of the feelings which the Munifesto of the Emperor of Russia has excited in this country cannot be found than in the fact that, of all the daily newspapers in London, only one has referented from a follows: their neighboring Powers, it has resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality.' Also a de-

Happe. J.m. 10.—Their Excellencies Sir, of Congress to make appropriations for interCharles Bagot. Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic
Majesty, and Mr. Preble, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from and Canals. The Senate then proceeded to appropriate committees. The Senate then proceeded to appropriate committees. The Senate then point and should be consideration of Executive Institute Institute of Executive Institute of Executive Institute Institut tier, it was intimated to them that unless they came as Russian subjects, they would not be allowed to pass, upon which it is stated that they agreed to the proposition, and accordingly were allowed to proceed.

The 8th of January is said, in a Warsaw article of Dec. 30; to be the day fixed by the Emperor of Russia to enter Poland. Intelligence was received at St. Petersbury.

Majesty, and Mr. Preble, Ambassador Extra-nad been reterred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. The Senate then proceeded to the United States of North America, have this morning received from the hands of his Majesty, as umpire, in the differences between G. Britain and the United States, his award respective boundaries.

Britain and the United States, his award respective boundaries.

RUSSIA AND POLAND

RUSSIA AND POLAND WARSAW 28th Dec .- The following pro-

clamation of the Dictator appears in our panuskets, and every day there is being formed new volunteer corps.—The war of extermination, which is preparing, will cause torrents of blood to flow but we can state, without fear, that Poland will not be subdued."

You will always find my banner in the path of justice, of duty, and of national honor.—It cannot fail to be followed by every loyal Pole, worthy of his ancestors, and who looks for his own prosperity in that of his country. None

been published at St. Petersburgh. It leaves tion than recede from their expressed determithe Poles no alternative but unconditional sub-mission or military execution. The hurra of vengeance which he uttered among his warlike nobility, when he first received the intelligence of the insurrection at Warsaw, is now resounding thro' the empire, and, echoed by the and the sprit of the constitution, placed the people as it was at the court, may be considered as the prelude to an exterminating Polish invasion

## CONGRESS

TWENTY-FILST CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION

Saturday, February 19. In the Senate, yesterday, the bills to authorize the people of Louisiana to enter their back lands, and to create the office of Surreyor General of the public lands in Louisia -

the table, without taking a question.

Mr. Homman, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, respecting the navy pension fund; which was read twice, and ordered to be engressed for a third reading on Tuesday next. Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill to al ral private bills, the various appropriation

appropriations for the support of Government for the year, 1931, was considered, the question being on the amendment proposed by Tazewell, to strike out that part of the bill providing compensation to the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish Treaty. Mr. Kane then moved to amend the amedment, by inserting the following, (making compensation,) "to the persons heretolore emptoyed in our intercourse with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of lifteen thousand dollars in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse." Mr. Ellis then moved that the bill be laid on the table, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business, which motions were carried After spending some time in secret session the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, after the

presentation of and action upon various re-ports and bills introduced from the commit-tees, Mr. Buchanan moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill concerning contempts of Court. Before the subject was disposed of, however, the hour elapset. Mr. Los submitted a resolution in amendment of the report made by Mr. Hemphill, on the subject of internal improvement, providing foethe disbursement of the moneys granted by Congress for this purpose, by the States respectively, and for the distribution of the same according to representation and direct taxation. The various appropriation bills, considered on a proceeding day, were read a third time, and passed. Upon the one for the improvement of harbors, a long, animated and interesting debate ensued. It was passed upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 136 to 53. The bill for the adjustment of the Fourth Auditor's accounts was also passed. The Speaker laid before the House several communications from the public Departments; which were severally referred, as usual After which, the House proceeded to the conthe report made by Mr. Hemphill, on the oral communications from the public Departments; which were severally referred, as usual. After which, the House proceeded to the consideration of private bills, many of which were acted upon. At five o'clock the House adjourned. ourned.

Tuesday, February 22. Tuesday, Felmury 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, after several bills had passed through the preliminary stages of legislation, Mr. Woodbury, agreeably to notice, introduced a joint resolution, subscribing for a stereotype edition of the Laws of the United States. Mr. Smith, of Md. from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from

indians and the Sunday mails. The consideration of the memorial of certain inhabitants of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Indians, was resumed, and Mr. Everett continu-We have commenced the publication of the correspondence between the President and Vice President in this morning's paper. It is worthy not only of attentive perusal, but should also be preserved by all, as a matter of future reference.

James Barbour.—This gentleman, who, for a time, represented this country in England, under the administration of Adams and Clay, where is being formed in the country for equal obedience.

James Barbour.—This gentleman, who, for a time, represented this country in England, under the administration of Adams and Clay, where is being formed in the figure of the Indicators of the nation, confirmed by the resembled that the two Chambers of the Diet, has called me to the course of which he contended that the two Chambers of the Diet, has called me to the sovereign power. I only take charge of two passents of the Creeks and Cherokees had been infringed upon by Georgia, in contravention to the national forces to ensure the liberties of the Creeks and Cherokees had been infringed upon by Georgia, in contravention of the most solemn treaties on the part of the our country. From this moment; and as tong our country. From this moment; and as tong our country in England, in the course of which he course of the Diet. The choice of the resulting that the course of which he course of the Diet. The choice of the resulting and Mr. Evertit continuation, was resumed, and Mr. Evertit continuation, was resumed, and Mr. Evertit continuation, confirmed by the work charge of the Diet. The choice of the resulting and Mr. Evertit continuation, and Mr. Evertit continuation, confirmed by the work charge of the Diet. Fellow Countrymen.—The choice of the resulting and Mr. Evertit continuation, confirmed by the the course of the Diet. Fellow Country in the course of which he course of which he course of which he course of the Diet. Fellow Country in the course of the Diet. Fellow Country in the course of the Diet. Fellow Country in the ease. AGAINST POLAND, had of Georgia would rather suffer military execucountry upon the brink of an intestine commu-tion? After some further remarks, Mr. Bell, who was in a state of exhaustion from the effeets of ill health, at the request of his friends, suspended his remarks

Wednesday Feb. 23. In the Senate yesterday the PRESIDENT communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the instructions given to the collectors of the customs, on the subject of the duties on imposts. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments the bills from the na, were passed. The joint resolution relative to House of Representatives making appropria-Departments, on the subject of claims under any acts of Congress, was also passed. The general appropriation bill for the support of Government for the year 1831, was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment to the year 1831, was read the third time and never the year 1831, was read the third time and never the year 1831, was read the third time and never the year 1831, was read the third time and never the year 1831, was read the third time and never the year 1831, was read the third time and never the year 1831. and discussed till the hour of adjournment.—
The chief debate arose upon a proposition of Mr. Tazewell, to strike out the clause providing for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Turkey, (Mr. Rhind.) The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion; but at the hour of adjournment, the bill was laid upon the table, without taking a question. ty. Mr. Fazewell was followed by Messrs. Kane, Woodbury and Livingston; the last na-med gentleman, however, after a brief exordi um, and at a late hour, yielded the floor on a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, after the elered to be engrossed for a third reading .bills were taken up; and, after having been Mr. White, of New York, from the select com-The labouring classes are discontent and murmuring, the farmers in a perpetual state of anxiety and fear for their property, and a spirit of destruction slalking through the land. Fires occur nightly and much property has been destroyed. A special commission is charged with the trial of desperate and misled offenders, the extremities of the law are of compulsion resorted to, and yet the malignment disposition is not Ways and Means, reported a bill for the purpose of carrying into effect certain Indian treaties; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Two thousand copies of the report of Mr. Verplanck, from the select committee on the subject of the expediency of establish-ing assay offices in the gold districts of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, were, on motion of Mr. Carson, ordered to be printed. The document in question is replete with many interesting and valuable facts, among which the one that although the first native gold in the U. States was discovered so recently as the year 1825, yet last year four fifths of the whole gold coinage of the mint, amounting altogether to \$645,165, was coined from gold collected in the southern part of the Union. Of this, pure gold to the amount of \$24,000 was received from Virginia \$204,000 from North Carolina, \$26,000 from South Carolina, and 1212,000 from Georgia, making an aggregate

offour hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars.
The Speaker laid before the House several communications from the public departments, among which was one from the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of an appropriation for Fort Delaware. The Speaker also prescuted a message received from the President, ing to-day. The bill for the establishment of an armory on the western waters, was again discussed. Upon the question of its engrossment the year and nays had been previously ordered. The bill was ultimately ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of certain insolvent debiors of the

the consideration of Executive business, and took up the general appropriation bill, the remained with closed doors till the hour of amendment of Mr. Pazewell to strike out the adjournment.

appropriation for the payment of the discours appropriation for the payment of the discours who negotiated the Turkish treaty heing under consideration. Mr. Livingston being under consideration. Mr. Livingston I am published in Gazettes as renouncing the addressed the Senate for two hours, in opposi- faith, and being excluded for it. If those gen-

ler, adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate to provide for the removal of certain Indians that he is ignorant of the precepts of christifrom the State of Missouri, reported the same without amendment. Mr. Bell also report-does when he makes use of the arm of the provide for the removal of certain Indians from the State of Missouri, reported the same without amendment. Mr. Bell also report-United States; and then, soon after the commencement of his remarks, Mr. Potter rose to a question of order, stalling that, in his view, there was no quorum present in the House; but the Speaker stating that such motion was not admissible in that stage of the question, Mr. Everett proceeded. Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, replied in an animated and eloquent speech in vindication of the conduct, and in advocacy of the rights of the State of Georgia. muskets, and every day there is being marked and every day there is being marked and will not be subdued?

An extract of a letter from Warsaw dated Dec. 220, states that the Emperor of Russia had refused to listen to the proposals of the Polish deputation, and was already on the march against them.

FRANCE appears tranquil; and is at the superar sum of the proposals of the same point and is at the same time proparing for the worst. Soult, as the superar sum of the reference of the War Minister, is said to maintain in the councils a decided war tone. Some of the troops from Algiers are to be withdrawn, as being more numerous than are required for that service: perhaps it is conjectured that they may be needed elsewhere.

The French Chamber of Peers have, by a large majority, passed the Slave Trade Abolition Bill.—The fervour which threatened so much at the trial of the ex-Ministers seems.

The said to maintain in the their efforts and I promise solemnly not to deposite the trial of the confidence of the mandates of duty whites who had insinuated themselves into the confidence of the Indians, and who, together with the half-breeds, controlled the whole tribe, and acquired wealth at the expense of those for whose welfare so many philanthropic of the District of Columbia was taken up and large majority, passed the Slave Trade Abolition Bill.—The fervour which threatened so much at the trial of the ex-Ministers seems. at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF MARY-
Allegany Co. 10,602 A. Arundel Co. 25,672 Annapolis city, 2,614
Baltimore Co. 40,251 do City 80,626
Calvert county 8,899 Caroline do 9,070 Cecil do 15,432 Charles do 17,666 Dorchester do 18,685 Frederick Co. 38,538 do Town, 7,255
Harford county 16,315 Kent do 10,502 Montgomery do 19,916 P. Georges do 20,473 Queen Ann's do 14,596 Saint Mary's do 13,455
Talbot do 21,8947  Washington do 21,894  Hagerstown do 3,871
Worcester do 18,271 446,913
Males, Free white persons 147,715 Females, do 143,778
Slave, Males 53,429 Females 49,449
Free coloured persons Males 24,920 Females 28,032
White persons included in the foregoing, who are deal and dumb—under 14 years of age  Do do do 14 and under 25 32  Do do do 25 and upwards 53
Do do Blind 156

Total, MR. JOHN LELAND. We some days ago published a statement relative to this patriotic citizen. The report that he had been excluded from the church of which he has so long been an ornament, induced the Rev. O. B. Brown, of this City, to write to him. We have been politely favored day and Saturday night at 9 o'clock,—and arwith a copy of his reply for publication.

My Brother.—It has often struck my mind half past one, P. M.

Do do do Aliens. (Foreigners not nat-

Colored persons, slaves and free, included in

the feregoing, who are deaf and dumb-under 14 years of age. 2 Do do do 14 and under 25 Do do do 25 and upwards 2

RECAPITULATION

do Blind

Colored persons, slaves and free,

Free white persons

uralized.)

that if a constitution of government was now to be formed for a nation unborn, it might border on perfection; but in this I meet with a check, for it is hard to conceive how governcheck, for it is hard to conceive how government is any thing but the contrivance of individuals to secure what they possess by nature and acquisition. It must, therefore, be formed in a mode to answer those ends. For the contrivance of the contrivance of the contrivance of individuals to secure what they possess by nature day evenings at 6 o'clock, and closes every wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Laurel, Seaford, &c. Det. via the contrivance of individuals to secure what they possess by nature day evenings at 6 o'clock, and closes every wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. first eighteen centuries, the inhabitants of the earth had no government, (that we have any account of,) but patriarchal; but in the days half past 1 o'clock to half past 2 o'clock, P. M. of Nimred, the awful experiment was made of leaping into the gulf of absolute monarchy. From that period until the present time there

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. has been a perpetual war between the claims of governmentals and the rights of the people. In the most successful stroggles for the rights of man; in the final close, the people bave gained but little except the change of masters to ride them. The Constitution of the United States I consider the best that was ever formed. Energy and liberty walk hand in hand together but such is the thirst of man for power and wealth, that it requires all the vigilance of the people to prevent usurpation. If man sleep the enemy will snow tares. The usurpo tion begins with a strained construction, profrine, a sacrifice of the rights of the peo-ple follows, and a field for ambition is open-

had passed through the preliminary stages of legislation, Mr. Woodbury, agreeably to notice, introduced a joint resolution, subscribing for a stereotype edition of the Laws of the United States, was ordered also to be engrossed, after a debate of some length and great interest. After the transaction of some further business, the House adjourned.

Thursday, February 24.

Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House making appropriations for certain fortifications, without amendments. Mr. S., from the same committee, also reported a bill relative to alayes introduced into the United States. An incidental discussion arose on an igquiry by Mr. Hayne relative to the power The character of a tolerable statesman is

opinions are inclienable in nature, and should be forever excluded from the civil arm. For this opinion, I have often been represented a Deist, and for this opinion, contended for in some remarks in the Sunday mail question. tion to the amendment; and when he had concluded, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Tyler, adjourned. could they turn to the next in the new testament and say, "there is our authority." Is it law to force others to believe as he does, or compel them to support what he believes. Al' such renounce christianity, and are excluded from the fellowship of the gospel.

Had the accusation which has gone the

rounds, stated that I did not possess that full

The bill making appropriations for the public for denying the faith, I shall glory in my lone-buildings was considered; various alterations ly solitude, and take more delight in the tub were made in the bill, and it was ordered for of Diogenes, than I otherwise should in the engrossment; soon after which, the House, court of Ahasuerus. That the blessed Jesus, who is God over all, the ancient of days, the everlasting Father, the first, the true God, and eternal life, without beginning, the creator of all things, the Lord God of the holy prophets, who was in heaven when instructing Nicodemus on earth, whose name is wisdom, should be deficient in his laws to govern his church, or anyways dependent on the rulers of this world to defend his people, prevent error, and describe and protect the truth, is not likely. If any orders are left in the new testament for such interference, in more than fifty years search, they have escaped my notice. The laws of men should recognize every man as a citizen, but none as religionists; should protect the rights of all; the opinions of none. It's any, under a pretence of religion, commit overt acts, punish them for their crimes, and pity them for their delusion.

I am aware you will see a great sameness in my several communications: and one reason is, I cannot get out of my shell. Should I try to expand, I like the silly frog that swelled to be as big as the ox, like him I should burst my self. Another reason | borrrow from a Dutch priest, who, having severely flogged one of his hearers with his fists, exclaimed, "my hearers are such numb-sculls, that I was obliged to beat it into them."

I conclude by wishing the present session of Congress may be pleasant to the members, and acceptable to their constituents.

With due respect,

JOHN LELAND. P. S. I am well pleased with the administration; it is as good as I ever knew, or ever expect to know.

MARRIED In this county on Tuesday the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, at Knightly, the resi-dence of Col. E. S. Winder, Thomas A. Emory, Esq. of Queen-Ann's county, to Marian-na S. daughter of the late Gen. Winder, of

Somerset. On yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Cookman, Mr. Thomas Stewart, to Miss SALLY ANN FAULENER, all of this county. On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. WILLIAM KENTON, of Talbot county, to Miss Mary Higgins, of Queen-Ann's county.

# POST OFFICE NOTICE.

HE Mails, which had for some time been

deranged by the weather, have recom-menced their regular routes: viz.

The Northern Mail, via Wye Mills, Centre-ville, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Wil-155,820 mington, Del. &c. closes at this office every Monday, Wetlnesday and Friday, at half past 446,913 1 o'clock, P. M. and arrives on Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday at noon.
The Western Mail, via Rhodes' Ferry, is

closed at this office every Sunday and Wed-nesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. arrives on Tuesday and Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock.
The Southern Mail, via Trappe, Cambridge &c. to Snow Hill, Md. &c. closes every Tues-

half past one, P. M.
The Mail for Milford, Del. via Hillsborough, Denton, Greensborough, Whiteleysburgh, &c. arrives here every Monday at noon, and clo-

Persons indebted for Postage are requested to settle without delay. Accounts will not be kept with any who neglect this notice.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Nov. 17, 1830. PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGU-LATION.

ed in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of Wur to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given;

In calling the attention of the public to the course of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually respond to the just and increasing interest manifested throughout the State, on the subject of The spirit of inquiry which is awakened, suggests the propriety of soliciting investigation-and the present condition of the College encourages us to look with confidence to the nature of the result.

The system of instruction embraces the va rious Arts and Sciences usually taught in the most extensive Colleges. Latin, Greek, and the Mathematics, are considered as the ground work of genuine scholarship. The study of these branches exercises the youthful mind with the strongest intellectual discipline, at the same time that it opens the richest sources of Literature and Science. Correspondent to their importance, are the facilities of instruction afforded by the Institution.

But while we are assured that these views are sanctioned by the experience of thorough scholars, we should be unfaithful to the improvements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the prosecution of those fundamental studies to treuch upon the other and al and Intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year.— The instruction in the Physical Sciences is not confined to a popular exposition, but is grounded on the solid basis of Mathematical Analysis. An extensive and costly apparatus gives additional interest and efficacy to the course of Chimistry. The text book used for Political Economy, is the English translation of Say's classical work en-riched with the lucid and judicious contributions of the American editor. The professor of Rhetoric, in addition to his peculiar department, superintends a class of Elocution, in which the Students, for the most part, recite pieces composed by themselves. This arrangement is thought to be a successful attempt to secure the advantages of Collegiate Societies, without the usual inconveniences. Not to speak of the observance of more exact decorum, the youthful orators, while they have all the benefits of competition, are, in a measure guarded against the peruicious influence of premature and injudeious criticisms. What has been said of Rhetoric and Oratory, is equally applicable to the mode of instruction in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—The Students having previously made themselves acquainted with the various views of the subject under consideration, are exercised by frequent discussions in the presence of the Professor. A peculiarity which distinguishes this class, and which will be appreciated by the lovers of the classical languages, is that the lessons are recited and the debates conducted in Latin. The Text-books are Valla's Latin Institutes of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, and Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the human

Another department to which we direct our special attention, is that of the modern lan guages. In a literary point of view, they are recommended by many of the advantages which, in the estimation of the scholar, constitute the value and the charm of the ancient classics; but they derive an acknowledged, and peculiar importance from the present state of social and commercial intercourse. Hence, although they are not required by the statutes as conditions for graduation, their utility is carnestly inculcated, and the most efficacious means of acquiring them are provided. Besides the necessary interchange of languages among students of different nations—such of

rench or Spanish. The course for graduation regularly occu- Phædrus. 3d French: Grammar continued, pies a period of seven years. Although a Translations from English into French, Re- riss, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the youth is admitted at any stage of his education, it is deemed a decided advantage to enter as it is deemed a decided advantage to enter a soon as he is prepared to commence the study of the classical languages. This plan, differing in some respects from that of many of Casar, Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil, Latin Prosequences, is pursued by the first Collegiant of the Casar, Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil, Latin Prosequences, and the Casar, Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil, Latin Prosequences, and Casar, Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil, Casar, Casar, Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil, Casar, Casar, Curtius, &c. Ovid, Casar, Casar, Casar, Casar, Casar, Casar, Casar, Casar, Casar, Cas and other European countries. It requires undoubtedly, a greater number of Professors and Tutors, and consequently addisors and Tutors, and consequently additional sacrifices on the part of the College, but those inconveniences detract nothing from its Fifth Year.—Latin Poetry: Livy, Salthese inconveniences detruct nothing from its peculiar and absolute benefits. The talents and disposition of a youth are more correctly estimated and may be more judiciously cultivated, by competent instructers, who have watched and regulated their early developement. A more uniform system is maintained than could be secured by a distinct preparatory school. The books, the classes, the teachers, have a more direct reference to the subse quent studies. The inequalities of proficiency remedied. To give a case of frequent oc-currence—a student, who would be distinguish-ed among the Sophomores, for his classical at-currence—might be too slightly grounded in in the various branches are also more easily of a Freshman. Yet he aspires to an advanced standing. What is the consequence? He is burried through volume after volume, and with a confused and evanescent knowledge of the preparatory treatises, he obtains the ob-ject of his ambition—he listens to lectures on subjects beyond his comprehnsion—he ac quires little more than the nomenclature of the tunities of improvement, he sacrifices an portant branch of his education. But, had the Institution been so organized as to assign to him classes proportioned to his actual proficiency, he would have made no less progress in one Department, while he might have laid a solid foundation in the other. An additional advantage of this System is the facility of maintaining discipline. A student who en ters College at an early age, acquires habits of obedience, and receives impressions of regard which retain their influence as long as he is under the care of the same Instructers.

The College is amply provided with the means of carrying into effect its extensive course of education, and firm, yet mild system of discipline -It possesses nearly thirty Proher reside in the Institution and devote their undivided attention to the duties of their profession. Making literally one family with their Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of preserving their morals, forming their characters

and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse more than to the efficacy of statutes, is due the maintainance of good order. Many who would not respect themselves will respect the presence of their instructers. The frequent cabals and combi-nations which have shaken the confidence of many parents in the efficiency of Collegiate discipline are hereby rendered impracticable in any extent capable of affecting the general order of the establishment. A youth is less disposed to complain of real or tancied inconveniences, when they are shared by the Regents and Professors. The fruits of moral influence are more certain as well as more mature and lasting, than those of penal severity.

The following extract of the Prospectus ex-

hibits the present state of the College. It may be proper to mention that funds are appropri ated for the gradual increase of the Library. The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few months receive an accession of valuable in-struments. A Botanical Garden will be commenced early in the spring; and as soon as it shall be sufficiently advanced, a course of Lectures on Botany will be organized .- The College edifices have recently been improved and will shortly be considerably extended. PROSPECTUS.

Sr. MARY'S COLLEGE enjoys the advantares of a most healthful and pleasant situation n the north western part of the city of Balti more. The buildings are sufficient for the ac commodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and afford the facility of appropriating a separate room to each class of the various lit-erary departments. The halls for meals, study, and recreation, are spacious, the dormito ries airy, and divided into separate alcoves, one for each pupil. The grounds, forming an area of about seven acres, are laid out with a view to the health and recreation of the Students.

In the month of January, 1805, this institution was raised to the rank of University by mental studies to treuch upon the other and in some sense, more practical departments of a Collegiate course;—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, moral and Intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year. conferred in any Colleges or Universities in America or Europe. It is supplied with a complete Philosophical, and Chemical Apparatus. The Library consists of about 10,000 volumes.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, and Spanish Languages, Poetry. Rhetoric; Natural and moral Philosophy; Political Economy; a complete course of Mathematics, with practical applications to Mensuration, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Drawing Maps and Plats, for which operations, the College is furnished with all the necessary instruments; Geography, and the use of Globes: Writing. Geography, and the use of Globes; Writing, Book-Keeping, Music, Drawing and Dancing. GRADUATION IN THE FACULTY OF

ARTS. The course required for the Degree o Buchelor of Arts, comprehends the Mathematics: the Greek und Latin Languages: Rhetoric: Moral and Natural Philosophy.—"The Candidates shall undergo all examinations that will take place during their stay at the College. The last year, they shall write and deliver a discourse, on a literary, scientific, or moral subject, a copy of which shall be left to the College.

"The Degree of Master of Arts shall be conferred on the students of the College, who, two years, at least, after having received that of Bachelor of Arts, will apply for it to the Presi-dent of the Faculty, provided they can prove, that from the time they left the College they have been engaged in literary or scientific pur suits and can produce certificates of moral

Honorary Certificates are granted to those who, without having studied the classical languages, have gone through a complete course of English and Mathematical education."

For the pupils who begin their classical education, and intend to apply to all brunches, taught in the College.

in the College: FIRST YEAR.—6th Latin: Gould's Grammar Historia sacra. 6th French: Reading, and Levizac's Grammar. 4th, English: 6th Geog-

rophy and Writing. Second Year. 4th Latin; Historia sacra continued, Historia Romana. 4th French: Grammar continued, Translations from French the boarders as are sufficiently prepared, into English, Fables de la Fontaine. 3d Enspend their evenings in the rooms of the Prospend their evenings in the rooms of the Pro-

ceuil chost. 2d English. Rational Arithmetic:

tinued, Telemaque, Odes de J. B. Rousseu, &c. 1st English: Murray's Grammar and Critlust, Cicero, Ovid and Virgil continued, &c. Latin Versilication. 3d Greek: Bournouf's Grammar continued, Lucian, Xenoohon, '&c. 1st French: Composition, L'Art Poetique, La Henriade, &c. Geometry: Legendre's Geometry, 2d Spenish: Cubi's Grammar, Estractos de Almeyda, Isla, Yriarte, Ercilla, &c. 2d Geography. Writing contin-

SIXTH YEAR .- Latin Literature: Cicero and Prosody. 1st class of Aluthematics: Trigonom-etry, Conic Sections, Diff. and Integ. Calculus, Mechanics, Civil Engineering, 1st Spanish: Translation and Compositions, Estractos de Cervantes, Solis, Feijoo, &c. Melendes Val-des, F. de Leon, &c. &c. 1st year of Elizu

des, F. de Leon, Sc. Sc. 1st year of Eucution: 1st Geography.

Seventh Year.—Maral Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics. Natural Philosophy, including, at least, Pneumatics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chymistry, Optics and Astronomy. Political Economy: 1st Greek: Plate, Aschines, Demosthenes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Homer, Sophocles Euripides, Sc. Hactoric: including precents, compassion. &c. Rhetoric: including precepts, composi-tion, and critical examination of Authors; Text

book, Blair's Lectures, Ad year of Elocution.

Those who have already made some advances in their studies, or, who are not to receive a classical education, shall be admitted, according to their preficiency and the wish of their parents, into any of the above classes, which are all them throughout the whole acadesic are all kept throughout the whole academic

No books foreign from the course of studies are suffered to circulate in the College, unless they be signed by the President. Nothing is emitted to kindle in every student

vivid emulation both for mental improve ment and moral excellence. The principal means used to accomplish this object, are: weekly accounts given to the President by the professors and teachers, and read before all the students; semianual reports sent to the parents, monthly private examinations of the

The Digr is wholesome and abundant. The

St. Mary's College, BALTIMORE. | hibits the present state of the College. It may | sick are attended and nursed with punctuality. and vigilance. Due attention is paid to clean-liness in the Refectory, Dormitones, &c.; like wise to the dress and persons of the students,

particularly of the younger.

The Uniform of the students consists of a coat of superfine blue cloth, with gilt buttons —the cape of black velvet. For Winter, blue or brown cloth Pantaloons, and, blue or black Waistcoats. For Summer, nankeen Panta-loons, and white Waistcoats—the same coat

Once a month, (commonly on the second Thursday) such as have their parents in the city, and have not deserved to be detained are allowed to dine with them, but they must return before six, in winter, and at seven i

summer—No student is permitted to sleep out of the College except in cases of urgancy.

During the Vacation, which begins the Tuesday on or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the first Monday in September, the students who do not go home to their parents, are removed to a pleasant summer retreat, about 45 miles north west of Baltimore. There, under the superintendance of a competent num-ber of Tutors, they spend their holy days, with equal advantage to their health and mo-

The classical exercises of the College are resumed on the first Monday in September-on which day the students must all have returned to College. To punctuality in the observance of this rule, Parents are requested to pay particular attention; as it is of the highest importance, both for the improvement of the students and the good order of the College.

TERMS. Boarders and Haf Boarders. Boarding, per annum, - - - \$140 Half boarding, per annum, - - 70 

Day Scholars.

Tuition, per quarter, - -Entrance, There is no extra charge for the modern languages, or any of the branches comprised in the course, except Music, Drawing and Dancing. Every student, from a distance greater than five hundred miles, must have a responsible Guardian, in one of the commercial cities of the United States, within two hundred miles of Baltimore, who will oblige himself, in writing, to make the regular payments, and to receive his Ward, in case he should be discharged by

the College. Bills are sent at the close of every 6 months. Drafts, at ten days sight, for the amount, are issued on distant Parents, or Guardians; the others are expected to be punctual in their re-

mittances.

No pupil who is past fourteen years of age, or younger than nine, is admitted into the College as a Boarder, except for particular reasons

In the name of the Faculty, SAMUEL ECCLESTON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Y Virtue of three writs of venditioni ex-ponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, one at the suit of Edward Roberts, use of John E. Rigden, one at the suit of the State of Maryland use of James Sangston, A. D. N. of George A. Smith, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Shadrack and Solomon Mitchell, against Clement Morriss, will be sold on PUESDAY the eighth day of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following property to wit: one negro boy Stephen, about 21 years old, one negro boy Major, about 18 years old, and one THIRD YEAR .- 4th Latin: Nepos, Cæsar, negro woman Matilda, about 20 years old, taken as the property of the said Clement Mor above venditioni exponas's, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon

Attendance by THOS: HENRIX, late shff.

PUBLIC SALE. BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on Wedneaday the 2nd day of March next, (if fair, i not the next fair day thereafter) at the late residence of Jonathan Leonard, deceased "Poplar Island," ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of said deceased, viz.

TO TO ( the same Cattle, Sheep, Horses,

and HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furni ture, Corn, Corn-blades, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing increst from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and

attendance given by THOS: H. LEONARD, Adm'r. of Jonathan Leonard, dec'd. feb 15 St

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Y virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at the late residence of George Shannahan, near the Royal Oak, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day o March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all the persona property of the said George Shannahan, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of NE-GROES.

THE T Horses, Cattle,



and HOGS, Farming Utensils, Household an Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles oo tedious to mention. The terms of sale: a eredit of six months on all sums over five dol-lars, the purchaser giving boad or note with approved security, bearing interest from the lay of sale. For all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r. of George Shannahan, dec'd.

feb 22 Notice is hereby given, THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will ment at their office in the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 22nd, and FRIDAY the parents, monthly private examinations of the classes, a yearly public examination, and distribution of Premiums—Should these incite ments prove ineffectual, coercive measures would be resorted to.

Discribuse, on which both moral and scientific improvement must ultimately rest, claims peculiar attention. A punctual observance of the same days in each succeeding week, for peculiar attention, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and morality are enforced—shiely by instruction and persuasion. Any flagrant offence against these leading features of good education, is repressed with proper severity, and incorrigibleness must end in the commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

The Diray is wholesome and abundant, The Tax for Talbot county.

The Diray is wholesome and abundant, The Tax for Talbot county.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Talbot county, will ment at their office in the Court House, in the Tax for Talbot county, will ment at their office in the Court House, in the Tax for Talbot county deceased, will proceed in the court, deceased, will proceed in the said commission agreeably to Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the said commission agreeably to the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alterations and able terms,—as:

Signed

JOHN BENNETT

JOHN C. STEVENS & JOHN G. STEVENS & JOHN G. STEVENS & JOHN G. STEVENS & JOHN G. STEVENS & THOS. C. NICOLS.

The Diray is wholesome and abundant, This of the sum of the said commission agreeably to Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the the said commission agreeably to the said commission agreeably to the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alterations and abundant, and the said commission agreeably to the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and abundant, and the sum of the said commission agreeably to the

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Garden seeds. For sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

EASTON ACADEMY. THE Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on the first SATURDAY in March next at cleven o'clock, A. M.
JOHN GOLDSBGROUGH, Sec'ry.

feb 22 The Steam Boat Maryland,

The Trustees of the Steam Boat MARYLAND early in the year 1830, resolved, that it would be expedient to elect annually a Captain for the Boat; notice therefore is hereby given to all persons concerned, that in conformity to this Resolution, the Board will proceed to elect or appoint a Captain on THURSDAY, 10th day March ensuing.

By order, THOS: H. DAWSON, Treasurer. Easton, feb 22

Talbot County, to wit: On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the counthe Justices of the Orphans' Court of the coun-ty aforesaid, by petition in writing of Robert L. Harrison, of Talbo: county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at No-vember session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms menioned in the said acts-and the said Robert .. Harrison, having complied with the sever al requisites required by the said acts of As-sembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert L. Harrison be discharged rom his imprisonment, and that he be and ppear before the Judges of Talbot county ourt, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Robert L. Harrison to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Robet L. Har-rison should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 11th day of January, 1831. LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Talbot county to wir: On application to me the subscriber, one of he Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James C. Catrup, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the sever I supplements thereto, on the terms mention ed in the said acts-and the said James C Catrup, having complied with the several re quisites required by the said acts of Assembly —I do hereby order and adjudge that the said ames C. Catrup, be discharged from his imrisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in Maynext, and at such other days and times as the Coast shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James C. Catrup to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why

uary, 1831. LAMBERT REARDON.

the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.-Given under my hand the 8th day of Jan-

WHITE HALL. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL."

It gives him pleasure to say that from

the conveniences his present establishment afford he will be enabled to extend to travellers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will in a very short time be in such repair as must ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very hest liquors of every description, and his table with the most choice meats and deinties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peniusula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moments notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommoda-tion, will in future be crowned with greater

satisfaction to himself than heretofore.
FRANCIS ARLETT. Centreville, Jan. 15.

P'The Editors of the Easton Gazette Eastern Shore Whig, Kent Inquirer, Bal-timore Patriot and Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia will please to publish the above notice for three months, and send their acfor collection.

LEATHER

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Holly-day and Hayward—and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c. they have on hand and intend constantly keeping at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good

Upper and Sole Leather, which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return all share leather in 12 mouths after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their bu-siness, they hope to receive a share of patro-nage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price.

HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.

Nov. 27th, 1830-nov 30 tf

NOTICE

ately, to whom liberal wages will be given .-Enquire of the editor. jan 25

union tavern, EASTON. MARYLAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of vasitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above ouse has recently undergone a thorough re-air, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to mer it and receive a share of the public patronage WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY. N. B. His stables will be in complete order

and attended by careful Ostlers. W. C. R.

Easton, Nov. 9, 1830,

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN. EDWARD LOCKWOOD, FROM BALTIMORE,

II AVING for the last fifteen years, prac-tised the healing art with the most flat-tering success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, AVING for the last fifteen years, prac he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetaole substances, known to have the power of uring the worst of Disease, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of me-dicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the fol-

lowing diseases:
Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout,
Tetter, Erysipelas, Epilepsey or Falling

sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Grav-

Dropsy, Piles. Costiveness, Liver Complaint Sore Throat. Quincy, Polypus and Mercu-

rial affections, Rhoumatism, Apoplexy, Palsey, And many other diseases to which thehuman family are exposed. 'The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physican, at Mr. Ridgaway's Union Tavern, Easton.

Easton, Nov. 23 St
The Cambridge Chronicle and Centreville Times, will each insert the above eight times, and forward their accounts to their agents here for collection.

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



CHARLIES W. SMITTH

H AVING returned to Denton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied friends and the public generally, that he has SONED TIMBER, together with a general lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to ex ecute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to erita share of public patronage. Denton, june 22

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, Begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Customers and friends. who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expence to render every comfort and

convenience to those who may favour him with

Private parties can at all times be accommo lated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with care ful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON LOWE.

250 REWARD. NAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday

jan 26

the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of cloth-ing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gimings over jacket, coarse cord pantaleons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse towe linnen trowsers, and a coarse muscoarse towe inner trowsers, and a coarse mu-lin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a sear from the cuc of an axe on one of his feet, the ohe not recol-lected, he is a blacksouth by trade, any per-son who will arrest and secure in either, the son who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber pear the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward. THOMAS BULLEN,

Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd. G·1

THOMAS C. NICOLS TAKES this method of informing the pubteaching school, in company with Miss M. G. Nicols. He flatters himself that, by unre-

A Wet Nurse wanted immedi-| JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERSand COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the

1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, to-

gether with a general assertment of GROCE-RIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c. They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. CF-Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Gro ceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or etherwise.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Sala mander Works, such as:

Portable Furnaces Fire Cement Do Coffee Roasters Do Bake Ovens Fire Clay Fire Bricks Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks

Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls for Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above. Baltimore, may 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COL-

LECTOR'S OFFICE. HE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be con-ducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and seduously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with

their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negociations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims.

He likewise will attend particularly to the seling of REAL and PERSONAL PRO-PERTY-his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the

part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the publish adding to the state.

lic's obedient servant JOHN BUSK. Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and in-

telligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those vho may employ him. H. Niles, Benj. C. Ross, S. & W. Mcetcer, Dabney S Carr, S. C. Leakin, Jos. & Adam Ross, H. S. Sanderson, F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphy, Edward Priestly Jao. M. Laroque, I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor

fthis paper. july 13 Collector's Second Notice. THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the lav prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall,—or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be

his guide. BENNETT BRACCO, Collector. oct. 19

LAST NOTICE.

A I.L persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the col-lections of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for seyear, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for thea. me.
july 20 WM. TOWNSEND, Shift.

NEGROES WANTED. THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest each prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call. WM. W. WILLIAMSON.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of

with neatnes and despatch, on the most reason Horse Bills Hat and Shoe Bills Blanks of all kinds Sta. Ste.

VOL. III.-

EVERY TUESDA EDWARD. POSCISHER OF THE Are Two DoLLARS

Annum payable half y VERTISEMENTSATE inse Dollar; and continu

CORRESP

MR. CALHOU!

General Jackson Siz: Your commun was handed me this m ing to church and of il I returned.
I regret to find that taken my note of the part of it which calls conduct or your motiv Motives are to be infe judged of by our God. me many years ago,th Crawford who had be to destroy my reputation I indignantly repelled you in all your letters my personal friend, an conduct in relation to I had too exalted an o

frankness, to believe f eould be capable of the influence of these I always entertained presented with a copy ter, with that frankness. I hope ever will char considered it due to y lations, which had alw to lay it forthwith bef statements contained true? I repeat, I had re my sincere The evidence which this conclusion is all in your letter now bei ever; but it may bed hereafter, when I shall the documents at hand its proper light, to no and references in you will give a very differ It is due to myself, the knowledge of the

orders in my possessic ly that I had authority your explanation of m Governor Bibb, show ing of them. Your le handed to-day, and no handed to day, and no intimation to me that ny other opinion or vi duct, words, actions, thought shew this. In a further communic subject is necessary.

Your most of the communication of the communi

To the Hon. J. C.

Mr. Calhoun to
STEAMSOAT POT
Sim: Though you i
yesterday, that no fur
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ters, I feel myself in
your remarks, lest i
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am not aware that um not aware that I am not aware that i impeachment of my did understand that sincerity and frankn-must add that your standing the most d . I had offered to the that I understood your was not, as you sup-

was not, as you sup.
I have no doubt actuated by enmity to you, have in the years, intimated the deavoring to injure idea; but I must examined the actual have permit they are false, to o word and act of mit word and act of mis rect. I teel consci-and fully performe that friendship imp tion to the contrar -You mistake in dispute with Mr. me ill-will is certai unkindness I ever since passed away of returning his at duct which I hadduct which I had bear patiently and do or say, leaving dieate my conduct parted from the ru this case, I was no position on my par duct; but when yo placing in my han dressed to Mr. Fo

an act of yours, might not be inter ment of the truth to correct his miss motives of enmis which sought to its gratification.
You intimate th
you may have me light. I wish you confidence, that, sed to controvert That you hone

statement or conprepared on my i

of the other, thro authorized you to ver questioned; document, publi intended to give assumed, or that placed on them, tration, or mysel

impossible.

FOR ALL MODE NO. 22.

The property of the control of the prope

No. 5.
Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.
STRANSOAT POTOMAC, 1st. June, 1830.

the other chattle of ts, of what kill ture soever, who shall or may hereafte given, granted, sold, bequeathed, or devise unto them, or either of them, as Trustees on the said Asylum, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such grant, and to dispose of the same:

Provided, The clear annual income of property of the communicated to the President, who had, I presume, of its import, expressed a wish ford's statement, I yielded to formunicate it to him, first object of the writer to do so, ropriety of the course he and the more readily as I thus be afforded to Mr. statement so directly explain his version

They will to take, of what kill ture soever, who shall or may hereafte given, granted, sold, be queathed, or devise unto them, as Trustees on the said Asylum, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such grant, and to dispose of the same:

Provided, The clear annual income of property to be acquired by said corporation shall, at the said, be, and shall be hereafter, capaple, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, to pleast and be impleaded, within the District of Columbia and elsewhere, in as effectual a manner as other persons or corporations can sue or be sued; and that they shall deem necessary and proper, to assign them their duties, and regulate their compensation, and to remove any or all of them, and appoint others, as often as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he and the more readily as the property of the course he a

and granded by

Mr. Charles S. General States and Company of the control of the company of the control of the company of the control of the co

thought but I, contrary to expectations, it should, I stand ready; by highly respectable authority, to maintain its authenticity.

You well know the disinterested, open, and for the course which myself and my friends erro pursuing at this very period, and the reight of enuity which it drew down upon in from your opponents. Little did I then upper that these secret machine ion.

Salt IN, to-ROCE-olasses, Itpetre, , Grain our ac-le us to ove the t would.

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N BUSK. John Busk to port of his have known im correct in dealings. Unmmence the ector and inh him every that he will, ation of those

Frisby, Meeteer, dam Ross, nderson,

Murphy, Priestly Ilikin, Editor Notice. f completing I those who they will no ents, to those in a certain expired and

. Collector. cers fees, for close the col firects. I have mptory orders ay neglect this

d to settle the t fall,—or in c law shall bo

erty to inform or the present en due for se nt is expected END, Shift. TED. urchase young included, for ll be given. A at New Mar

ation. Gentle l to call.

LIAMSON. LIKIN. nting establish Esq. and added

he most reason

nd Shoe Bills s of all kinds

be fully realized.

be fully realized.

In calling you into active service against the Seminoles, and communicating to you the orders which had been given just before to General Gaines, he views and intentions of the government here fully discosed in respect to the operations. If Florida. In transcending the limit prescribed by those orders, you acted on your responsibility, on facts and circumstances which were unknown to the government when the orders were given, many of which, indeed, occurred afterwards, and which you thought imposed on you the measures, as an act of patriotism, essential to the honor and interests of your country.

be glad to seize them. If you think proper to authorize the Secretary or myself, to correct, those passages, it will be done with care, though, should you have copies, as I presume you have, you had better do it yourself.

The policy of Europe respecting South America is not yet settled. A congress of the allied powers is to be held this year. (November is spoken of,) to decide that question.—England proposes to restore the colonies to Spain with free trade and colonial governments. Russia is less favorable, as are all the others. We have a Russian document, is written by order of the Emperor, as the basis to finistructions to his minimum proper to authorize the Secretary or myself, to correct, those passages, it will be done with care, though, should you have copies, as I presume you have, you had better do it yourself.

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The policy of Europe respecting South America is not yet settled. A congress of the allied powers is to be held this year. (November is spoken of,) to decide that question.—

Spain with free trade and colonial governments. Russian is less favorable, as are all the others. We have a Russian document is authorized the second o

the United States.

dians there from committing hostilities against the United States.

But an order by the Government to attack a Spanish post would assume another character. It would authorize war, to which, by the principles of our Constitution, the Executive is incompetent. Congress alone possess the power. I am aware that cases may occur, where the Commanding General, acting out his own responsibility, may with safety past this limit, and with essential advantage to his country. The officers and troops of the neutral resource of the senior of the congress and munitions of war to carry it on their favor; they afford them an asylum on their retreat. The general obtaining victory pursues them to this post, the gates of which are shut against him; he attacks and carries it, and rests on those acts for his justification. The affair is then brought before his govern-

The affair is then brought before his government by the power whose post has been thus attacked and carried. If the Government whose officer made the attack had given an order for it, the officer would have no merit in it. He exercised no discretion, nor did he the act on his own responsibility. The merit of have acted in it, the service, if there be any in it, would not be confine myself to the service, if there be any in it, would not be confine myself to the coulders to his. This is the ground on which this occurrence rests, as to his part. I will now look to myself, and which seems to have

The foreign Government demands-was this your act? or did you authorize it? I did not: it was the act of the general. He performed it for reasons deemed sufficient himself, and on his own responsibility. I demand, then, the surrender of the posts, and his punishment. The evidence justifying the conduct of the American General, and proving the misconduct of those officers, will be embodied, to be hid before the sovereign, as the ground on which their punishment will be expected.

If the Executive refused to evacuate the posts, especially Pensacola, it would amount to a description of the import of the order under which I have commenced the Seminole campaign. In making this examination, I will make use of all the freedom which is courted by your letter, and which I deem necessary to afford you a clear view of the construction which was given to the order and the motives under which I proceeded to execute its intentions.

It is stated in the second paragraph of your letter, that I transcended the limits of my order, and that I acted on my own responsibility.

To these two points I mean at present to

posts, especially Pensacola, it would amount to a declaration of war, to which it is incompetent. It would be accused of usurping the authority of Congress, and giving a deep and fatal wound to the constitution. By harging the offence on the officers of Spain, we take

Having now fully vindicated my conduct, I we rest, in the expectation that you will give it | the President, free will conclude the correspondence also, with a support in your power. The answer avoid, but which is now single remark, that I too well know what is will be drawn on a view, and with attention their settled hostility."

have been bestoned on them. The passage to which I particularly allude from memory, for I have not the letter before me, is that in which you speak of incompetency of ar imaginary boundry to protect us as against the enemy, being the ground on which you bottom all your measures. This is liable to the imputation that you took the way host for that reason, as a measure of experience, and not on account of the misconduct of the Spanish officers. The effect of this and such page ages, besides other objections to them, would be to invalidate the ground on which you stand, and furnish weapons to adversaries who would be glad to seize them. If you think proper to authorize the Secretary or myself, to correct,

an act of patriolism, essential to the honor and interests of your country.

The United States stand justified in ordering their troops into Florida in pursuit of their eneny. They have this right by the law of nations, if the Seminoles were inhabitants of another country, and had entered Florida to elude our pursuit. Being inhabitants of Florida, with a species of sovereignty over that part of the territory, and a right to the soil, our right to give such an order is the more complete and unquestionable. It is not an act or hostility to Spain. It is the less so, because her Government is bound by treaty to restrain by force of arms, if necessary, the Indians there from committing hostilities against the United States.

It is stated in the second paragraph of your letter, that I transcended the limits of my order, and that I acted on my own responsibility.

To these two points I mean at present to confine myself. But, before entering on a proof of their applicability to my acts in Florida, allow me fairly to state, that the assumptions petent. It would be accused of usurping the authority of Congress, and giving a deep and fatal wound to the constitution. By harging the offence on the officers of Spains we take the ground which you have presented, and we look to you to support it.—You must aid in procuring the documents necessary for this purpose. Those which you sent by Mr. Hambly were prepared in too much haste, and do not, I am satisfied, do justice to the cause. This must be attended to without delay.

Should we hold the posts, it is impossible to calculate all the consequences likely to result from it. It is not improbable that war would immediately follow. Spain would be stimulated to declare it; and, once declared, the adventurers of Britain and other countries would, under the Spanish flag, privateer on our commerce. The immense revenue which we now receive would be much diminished, as would

wenturers of Britain and other countries would, under the Spanish flag, privateer on our commerce. The immense revenue which we now receive would be much diminished, as would be the profits of our valuable productions. The war-would probably soon become general; and we do not foresee that we should have a single power in Europe on our side. Why risk these consequences? The events which have coccurred in both the Floridas show the incompetency of Spain to maintain her authority; and the progress of the revolutions in South America will require all her forces there,—There is much reason to presume that this act will furnish a strong inducement to Spain to eade the territory, provided we do not wound too deeply her pride by holding it. If we hold the posts, her government cannot treat with honor, which, by withdrawing the troops, we afford her an opportunity to do. The manner in which we propose to act, will exculpate you from censure, and possibly very soon. From a different course, no advantage would be likely to result, and there would be great danger of extensive and serious injuries.

Ishall communicate to you, in the ronfidence in which I write this letter, a copy of the answer which will be given to the Spanish minister, which I write this letter, a copy of the answer which will be given to the Spanish minister, adopt the necessary measures to terminate a that you may see distinctly the ground on which

Having now fully indicated my condect, I my construction and account of the construction of the constructi sures, attempted under such specifical limitacomber 26, 1817, there is such reference as I contemplated in the first case, allowing to exa-mine its character and amount. It is tated that mine its character and amount. It is tated that "orders have been given to Gen. Lines, (copies of which will be furnished you.) but without affirming that they are to be considered as binding on me, or in any way connected with the comprehensive command that I should terminate the Seminole conflict. Ut he contrary, so far are they from being disignated as my guide and limits in entering Fluids, that, in stating their substance in the ensing sentence, no allusion whatever is madden at the

tence, no allusion whatever is made o either means or limitation.

How, then, can it be said with property that I have transcended the limits of my olicis, or acted an my own responsibility? My oder was as comprehensive as it could be, and onlained neither the minute original reference to others provi

RIPF'S SALL

e of three writs of venditioni exme directed and delivered by the clerk of, one at the suit of Edward Roberts, use Maryland was of James Sangston, A. D. N. of George A. Smith, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Shadrack and Solomon Mitchell, against Clement Morriss, will be sold on against Clement Morriss, will be sold on TUESDAY the eighth day of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following property to wit: one negro boy Stephen, about 21 years old, one negro boy Major, about 18 years old, and one negro woman Masilda, about 20 years old, and one negro woman Matilda, about 20 years old, ta-ken as the property of the said Clement Mor-riss, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas's, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon Attendance by THOS: HENRIX, late shff.

PUBLIC SALE, der of the Orphan

that they do not bear I bave given them. They bad health, great fatigue, bad health continues; I is dient servant,

of August, while I was at home, or my farm in Albemarle, and there appearing to be no necessity for giving it an immediae answer, I delayed it until my return here.

I was sorry to find that you understood your

I was sorry to find that you understood your instructions relative to operations is Florida, differently from what we intended. I was satisfied, however, that you had good reason for your conduct, and have seted in all things on that principle. By supposing that you understood them as we did, I concluded that you proceeded on your own responsibility alone, in which, knowing the purty of your metives, I have done all that I coult to justify the measure. I well knew, also, the misconthe measure. I well knew, also, the miscon-dect of the Spanish authorities in that quar-ter, not of sent date only.

Finding that you had a different view of

your power it remains only to do ustice to you on that ground. Nothing can be Turther from my intention than to expose you to a responsibility in any sense, which you did not

responsibility in any sense, which you did not contemplate.

The best course to be pursued, seems to me to be for you to write a letter to the Department, in which you will state, that, having reason to think like a difference of opinion existed between you and the Executive relative to the set of your powers, you thought it due to yourself to state your view of them, and on which you acted. This will be answered. on the grand of honour, each doing Justice to the other, which is the ground on which we wish to place each other.

I hope that your health is improved, and Mrs. Monroe unites in her best respects to

year when they

Calhoun.

in which it was intended by the Government that my orders should be viewed, I would with pleasure give my understanding of them."

> Gen. Jackson to James Monroe. HERMITAGE, near Nashville.

December 7, 1818. Dear Sir-I have just received your mes-sage to both Houses of Congress, forwarded by you, and have read it with great attention and satisfaction. The Florida question being now fairly before Congress, I hope that bady will take measures to secure our southern rontier from a repetition of massacre and

nurder.

From the report of Col. King, received and orwarded to the Department of War, you will liscover that the Indians had concentrated heir forces on the Choctaw Hoteby, which two rise to the affair between them and Capt. Loyles, which Col. King reports.

The collection of the Indians is said to have

Catrup, hav quisites requires James C. Catrup, 6 prisonment, and that he Judges of Talbot co Saturday after the third Me and at such other days and t shall direct, the same time the creditors of the said Jan attend, and shew cause, if any the said James C. Catrup she the henefit of the said acts of Given under my hand the 8th uary, 1831. LAMBERT RE

4w WHITE HA THE Subscriber begs les

friends and the public gen lately moved from the Cen recently repaired ding, "WHITE the conveniences ford be will be lers, comforts

> ANDREW JACKSON. Monnos, President of the U. States

Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackso

On one circumstance it seems proper that I after reading one or two lines, only, myself The order to you to take the command in that quarter had before then been issued. He remarked, after perusing the letter, that it was a confidential one, relating to Florida, which I must answer. I asked him if he had forwarded to you the orders of Gen. Gaines on that subject. He replied that he had. Your letter oudon, on the receipt of yours by Mr. Hambly, and then on the suggestion of Mr.

Corge McDuffic to Mr. Calhoun. WASHINGTON May 14th, 1830.

cabinet, touching those proceedings. Mr. Crawford spoke without any kind of reserve as to the respective parts taken by the different members of the cabinet while the subject was under deliberation. He stated that you had been in favor of an inquiry into the con-duct of General Jackson, and that he was the aly member of the cabinet that had concured with you. He spoke in strong terms o disapprobation of the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, not only in his military proceedings but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his defence before the country, and forestalling public common, thus, anticipating the administration. On this point he remarkey that if the administration could not give direction to public opinion, but permitted a military officer, who had violated his orders, to anticipate them they had no business to be at Washington, and had better return home. I also remember that the National Intelligencer, which was lying on the sofa where Mr. Crawford was sitting, contained an article explanatory of the tion. grounds upon which the administration had proceeded in regard to Gen. Jackson's military movements. Mr. Crawford adverted to some part of the article, which laid down a princi-ple of the law of nations; if I mistake not which went to show that a neutral territory could only be invaded in fresh pursuit of an enemy and added, "Mr. Adams denies all that." He represented Mr. Adams as going much further in justifying Gen. Jackson than even Mr. Monroe, stating that the latter was induced to pass over the conduct of General Jackson with-out public censure, not from belief that he had not violated his orders and exceeded his pow-ar, but from political considerations connected with Spain.

GEO. McDUFFIE.

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Annex more and the proposed the infliction of punishment upon the proposed that punishment is a possible of the proposed that punishment is a possible punishment is a possible punishment is a possible punishment is a possible punishment is

D. be reported to Congress in a few days, and you replaced it, with a remark that it required by Extract from Gen. Jackson's letter of Novem-published of course. my attention, or would require an answer; but without any notice of its contents. Mr. Crawshould now give you an explanation. Your ford came in soon afterwards, and I handed it also to him for perusal. He read it, and restrously indisposed. Observing that it was from you, I handed it to Mr. Calhoun to read, comment on its contents, further than any after reading one on the contents. related to the Seminole war or something to that effect. I never showed it to any other person, and I am not certain whether it was he or you who observed that it related to the Seminole war. Having made all the arrange. ments respecting that war, and being some time confined by indisposition, the letter was laid aside and forgotton by me, and I never to me, with many others from friends, was read it until after the conclusion of the war put aside, in consequence of my indispesition and then I didition an intimation from you had and then I did it on an intimation from you that and the great pressure on me at the time and it required my attention. You ask whether never recurred to until after my return from that letter was before the cabinet in the deliberation on the despatches received from the General, communicating the result of that war, or alluded to by any member in the admiratration. My impression decidedly is, that it was not before the cabinet, nor do I recollect or think that it was alluded to in the delibera-Washington May 14th, 1830.

Dear Siz: In answer to the inquires contained in your note of this morning, I submit the following statement. I very distinctly recollect to have heard Mr. Crawford (I think in the summer of 1818) in conversation with Eldred Simpkins, Esq. relative to the Disceedings of General Jackson, in the Seminole war, and to the course pursued by the cabinet, touching those proceedings. Mr. Crawford spoke without any kind of reserve as to the respective parts taken by the differant of the course of the course which my judgment dictated, with a view to the honor of the General who course and the honor of the General who co tion on the subject. Had it been, I could not, I presume, have forgotten it. I received

With sincere regard, I am, dear Sir, yours, JAMES MONROE. Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

John C. Calhoun to Mr. Wirt. Washington, May 28, 1890. DEAR SIR. Circumstances which I need not xplain render it necessary for me, in self-deexplain render it necessary for me, in self-de-fence; to call on you for a statement of my course, in the meeting of the cabinet, in the summer of 1818, on the Seminole war. I wish you also to state, whether a private letter from General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, such as discovered in the enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, was before the cabinet during the deliberation or whether any allusion was made to any letter of that descrip-

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c. J. C. CALHOUN. Hon. Mr. Wirt.

Mr. Wirt to Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, May 28 1830.

DEAR Sin: Your letter of yesterday relates a meeting of the cabinet in the summer of 1818, relative to the Seminole war. I should not feel myself at liberty to disclose the proceedings of any cabinet meeting without the concurrence of the president and of all the members who attended it; but as your inquiry concurrence of the president and of all the members who attended it; but as your inquiry relates to your own course, only, and I can speak of that without involving any one else, I see no impropriety in doing so at your request. Among other ideas thrown out for consideration according to the usual course of cabinet consultations, I think that, at the first meeting, you suggested the propriety of an inquiry into the conduct of the commanding general, but I remember that the course ultimately adopted had your hearty concurrence and I remember it the more distinctly because you mentioned it repeatedly to me afterwards as a striking evidence of the practical wisdom of the President, who suggested it. Thus much I feel myself authorized by the call to say of those deliberations. The circumstances mentioned in the artract you encless, purporting to be an extract of a letter from W. H. Crawford, Esq. to John Forsyth, Esq. dated April 30, 1830, have no place in my recollection. The letter from General Jackson to President Monroe, therein mentioned, is entirely new to me. According to the description of the letter given of it in the extract, it is one of so singular a character, that if it had been exhibited at any meeting at which I was present, I think that I could not have forgetten it. The occurrence is said to have taken

is one of so singular a character, that if it had been award in his charact, as to the course when should be pursued towards the General. This sected my insulationent, because, in a security of the course of the

This step on his pa ed the delicacy which then prevented me fre The part I took in was dictated by a sen by either the feelings That General Jackson in taking St. Marks an er doubted, then or si Executive neither did ly give orders to take or any other Spanish pression, I was decid ly stage of the delibers ject before a court of ed my opinion to con nected with Spain, w you and Mr. Monroe; I still believed, and de them, and considered spect of the subject of on was correct. Having thus concu of the cabinet, I gave out however abandon

first conceptions. statement in order th my inquiry should be might seem a mere whether the letter of Monroe, in which Ray, was before the calculated to affect t productive that Mr. the correspondence.
Forsyth, says: "Inde subject had undergot ter the cabinet had be hour made some allu-eral had written the gotten that he had re said, if he had receive find it, and went dire brought the letter out approved of the deter to break up Amelia and gave it also as hi das ought to be taken He added, that it might the Executive to deci approved of it, he hasome confidential me Johnny Ray, and he responsibilty of it on l ain a statement from ter was, or was not, l its deliberation.
As connected with

ry, I must ask of you if you can with propi answer, I make the re that the correspondent that would render it in be placed in my pos-the request of Mr. Co of you, had I not dee with him in relation t respondence between self, except through which channel ne op-quest has beds afford John Q. Adams WASHINGTO Siz: I received thi the 12th instant, and

the 12th instant, and diste and explicit au coive the propriety of direct object of your In the course of the ed, a letter from Mr. I consultations of Mr. the departments, in t the departments, in to on the proceedings of rida, on the occasion alluding to a letter i Mr. Monroe, which produced at one of the produced at one or his own letter appear

Mr. Crawford did pose of his inquiries, previous correspond subject had taken plus of his letter appeare ar interest to the chanswered him that I production of such he referred, and remmunicate his let self. To this answer

Neither the letter letter book containing to it, are at this may having left them by Quincy. The letter not purport to be cotted to transactions a cabinet of Mr. May myself at liberty to out his permission; same principle appropy; but I will in a copy of my appropriate them. a copy of my answerectived, shall be cl

I am, with responder of JOH
JOHN C. CALHOU

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which took place cabinet; but since I learn, for the fi meeting alluded to after I retired from ington in company Mr. Crownins

present at any cubi affair. The first o place on the 15th o roe having returne Mr. Crowninshield chusetts, on the 9 fellowing, without ington. Nor cou the calculating of the the capture of a which I was. The May, 1818, annou President (Mr. M and myself, for I was received at W or Pensacola. The Washington. If Carolina, and did until the 9th of Junabild 9th of Ju nehield's arrival

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lay relates ummer of I should se the proithout the of all the and I can any one n out for course of mmanding course ultilly because afterwards al wisdom eumstances se, purpor-m W. H. Esq. dated

y recollec-lackson to ned, is enextract, it nat if it had hich I was ve forgotnave taken no notes in as, and am But still I n produced ave retain-s it strikes perfectly says: "Af-hould have t upon the ence of the ave no reproposed the official sgarded as that if that Crawford opinion on he suppos-draw form ot have escussion as eneral had

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n. 1831. t adjourn-from Mr. to the deinole ques-eral Jackorrespond-the course accessary, or of some of the cab otes to Mr. of whom I those gen-Crownininfluenced er of you, rowing out ust to cor-

roperly to wford, ad-ose of my on, that he our answer ugh he has is letter to

er doubted, then or since. In my opinion, the Executive neither did or could constitutionally give orders to take either of those places, or any other Spanish post.—Under this im-pression, I was decidedly in favor, in the ear-ly stage of the deliberation, of bringing the sub-ject before a court of inquiry, but finally yield-ed my opinion to considerations growing out of the political aspect of the question, as connected with Spain, which were presented by you and Mr. Monroe; but, in yielding to them I still believed, and do now, that, apart from them, and considered under the military aspect of the subject as at first view, my opin-

on was correct.

Having thus concurred in the final decision of the cabinet, I gave it faithful support, withof the cabinet, I gave it faithful support, with-out however abandoning the correctness of my first conceptions. I make this preliminary statement in order that you may perceive why my inquiry should be directed only to what might seem a mere collateral circumstance, whether the letter of General Jackson to Mr. might seem a mere collateral circumstance, whether the letter of General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, in which allusion is made to John Ray, was before the cabinet, which, though not calculated to affect the question of the correctness of my course, however decided, from the productive that Mr. Crawford has given it, has assumed no small degree of importance in the correspondence. He, in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, says: "Indeed my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter the General had written the President, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said, if he had received such a letter, but said, if he had received such an one, he could find it, and went directly to his cabinet, and brought the letter out.—In it General Jackson approved of the determination of the President to break up Amelia island and Gai Izhwan, and gave it also as his opinion, that the Mpridas ought to be taken by the United States. He added, that it might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide, but, if the President approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would doit, and take the responsibilty of it on himself."

The object of my addressing you is, to ob-

The object of my addressing you is, to obtain a statement from you, whether such a letter was, or was not, before the cabinet during its deliberation.

As connected with the subject of my inqui-

As connected with the subject of my inquiry, I must ask of you the favor to furnish me, if you can with propriety, with a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to you, and a copy of your answer, I make the request on the assumption that the correspondence can contain nothing that would render it improper that a copy should be placed in my possession. I would make the request of Mr. Crawford himself, instead of you, had I not declined all communication with him in relation to the subject of the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and myself, except through the General, through which channel no opportunity to make the request has been afforded me.

John Q. Adams to J. C. Culhouu.

Washington, 14th January, 1831.

Sta: I received this morning your letter of the 12th instant, and, in giving to it an immediate and explicit answer; I trust you will perceive the propriety of my canfining myself to the direct object of your inquiries.

In the course of the last summer, I received, a letter from Mr. Crawford, referring to the consultations of Mr. Monroe with the heads of the departments, in the summer of 1818, upon the proceedings of General Jackson in Florida, on the occasion of the Seminole war, and alluding to a letter from General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, which he stated to have been produced at one of those meetings, and to which his own letter appeared to attach some importance.

Mr. Crawford did not state to me the purpose of his inquiries, nor was I aware that any previous correspondence in relation to the

submit of the Manages, I was manufactured and properly all their offs from the popular and the proper of the present of the district of the properly of the present of the properly of the pro

This step on his part has, of course, removed the delicacy which I at first felt, and which then prevented me from addressing you.

The part I took in the cabinet deliberation was dictated by a sense of duty, uninfluenced by either the feelings of friendship or enmity. That General Jackson transcended his orders in taking St. Marks and Pensacola, I have never doubted, then or since. In my opinion, the linet

inet.
It is difficult for me to account how I could have blended other things, so as to connect them with events of which I could know noth ing. It is a long time since those things oc-I beg you to believe, is the only reason of the misapprehension on my part.

I am, with high consideration,
Your obedient servent,
B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

J. C. CALHOUN, Vice-President.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1831. In this morning's Whig, we complete the publication of the correspondence, as originally submitted to the public by the Vice President. In addition to the pamphlet of Mr. Calhoun, we have received the letter of Mr. Crawford, which had been rejected by Mr. Calhoun; Mr. Hamilton's statement of his agency in the matter, and Mr. Calhoun's second statement, or review of the whole controversy. The publication of these papers, with such others as may be spread before the people, we propose taking up at our leisure, according to the bove arrangement.

We have found it impracticable to publish the list of aws passed at the late session of the Legislature of Maryland, to-day.

The second session of the twenty-first Congress closed by limitation, on Thursday evening last, 3d March.

The advices from Europe of the rise in price of Grain and American Flour, as stat by the Baltimore American, "have effectually unsettled the Baltimore Flour market; while Insettled the Baltimore Flour market; while ome holders demand a considerable advance in previous rates, others are unwilling to operate at all."

The opposition presses have for some time to proposition presses have for some time to the proposition pr some holders demand a considerable advance on previous rates, others are unwilling to operate at all."

contended, against all reason, we aver, that son, or General Jackson could not consistently with unjust his previous declarations content to dereanother term. The subjoined letter, how-ever, shows that this reperably patriot does not permit these objectors to interpret his views, or to regulate his actions. The op-sition are now convinced sounds, that the si-sident considers himself subject to the si-bia fellow-clineses, will be a tree.

Mr. Crawford did not state to me the purpose of his inquiries, nor was I aware that any previous correspondence in relation to the subject had taken place. But as the contents of his letter appeared to me to be of peculiar interest to the character of Mr. Monroe, I answered him that I had no recollection of the production of such a letter as that to which he referred, and requested his permission to communicate his letter to Mr. Monroe himself. To this answer I have received no reply.

Neither the letter to Mr. Crawford, nor the letter book containing the copy of my answer to it, are at this moment in my possession, having left them both at my residence in Quincy. The letter from Mr. Crawford did not purport to be confidential; but, as it related to transactions sacredly confidential in the cabinet of Mr. Moaroe, I have not thought myself at liberty to furnish copy of it with out his permission, even to Mr. Monroe: the same principle applies to your request for a copy of my answer to be made which when received, shall be cheerfully communicated to you.

I am, with respectful consideration, and a copy of my answer to be made which when received, shall be cheerfully communicated to you.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN C. Calmou.

Washington, City Februre 1 with a life of the high regard in which it announces your approbation of the principles and measures which it has been the object of my administration of the content of the referred, and requested to the more placed to the more peaceful walks of private life after the termination, as well as my own feelings had concerned to the more peaceful walks of private life after the termination, as well as my own feelings had concerned to the more peaceful walks of private life after the termination of the principles and measures which it has been the object of my administration of the principle and concerned to the more peaceful walks of private life after the termination, as well as my own feelings had concerned to the four years for which I may be readed to a copy of my ans

Mr. Donalson to Mr. Kupps, January 29, 1831. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 25th instant Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 25th instant reached me yesterday. In a statement in the Globe, published about a week since, you will perceive that the President stands on his old ground in relation to the quest' n of his being again a candidate for the suffrages of the people. I cannot, therefore, see any impropriety in the steps which we intimate are about to be taken by a maintite of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining a declaration of his sentiments. The President would, no doubt, feel it a most grateful compliment to be thus assured that the course of his administration has not disappointed the wishes of Pennsylvania, to whose partiality and early support he is o much indebted.

Believe use, with great reside.

Your obedient sevant,

ANDREW J. DEWELSON.

A true copy of the original in my hands,

Your declaration of the original in my hands,

Ma. V. Bures having been et that an agency in product g the unhappy or ence just disclosed, between some of our most distinguished fellow-citizens and authorized the following publication:—

From the U.S. This some the President and various other persons, which has recently appeared, to as the the following statement in his behalf.

He observes that an impression is attempted to be made upon the public mind, that certain applications by James A. Hamilton, Esq of New York, to Mr. Forsyth, the one in February 7, 1828, and the other last winter, and a similar one to the Vice President, for information in regard to certain eabinet transactions during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and which are referred to by the latter gentleman, were so made by Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them. Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them. Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them. Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them. Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them. Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them. Mr. Van Buren's attempted to the motives and objects of those applications. The death of them, were not only made without agency of any description on his part, but also without them. He desires us further to my that

President, who had, I presume

low on the part of his man by the continuation of any measure bearing a hottle character, and that this character being that of the measures which obstruct the navigation of the Scheldt, the five Powers are oblined, for the last time, to demand their repeal."

"The delegates shall add, that if the Belgian troops have not returned to their positions by the 20th of January, the five Powers will regard the rejection of their demand on this point as an act of hostility against them, and reserve to themselves the adoption of such measuras as they shall deem proper to cause the engagements entered into with them to be respected and executed."

The Reverend Carmas W. Jacon, may be a considered that the heavy fections of the King of Holland, related the heavy fections of the King of Holland, related the heavy fections of the King of Holland, related the heavy fections of the King of Holland, related the heavy feet of the long pending boundary question between the country man the United States, and the states of country searly 400 beginning to the Carmas of the

and vileges, or chattle of its, of what kill ture soever, whe shall or may herealth ture soever, whe shall or may hereafte given, granted, sold, bequeathed, or devise unto them or either of them, as Trustees or the said Asylum, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate capable of making such grant, and to dispose of the same: do by Mr. Crawford and by re communicated to the President, who had, I presume, to fits import, expressed a wish ford's statement, I yielded to municate it to him, first ob-

municate it to him, first obt of the writer to do so,
propriety of the course he
and the more readily as
d thus be afforded to Mr.

The statement as dissally and the same to use, alter, or exchange at pleasure; that they may appoint such officers as they shall deem necessary and all statement as dissally assessed to assist them. statement so directly proper, to assign them their duties, and regulate their compensation, and to remove any or all of them, and appoint others, as often as the letter to Mr. t to the Presi- shall m apport, and for the gov

> In the Senate yesterday, the bill for the punishment of crime in the District of Columbia was massed, fler having been modified by straing out the clause making the act of duelling punishate by confinement in the penitentary. The unfinished business was resumed, being the general appropriation bill for the support of the government during the current year. The question was on Mr. Tazewell's motion to strike that part making an appropriation for paying the commissioners who negotiate the Turkish treaty. Mr. Tyler submited the following provise to be added to the obsted clause of the bill: "Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be enstrued as sanctioning, or in any way appoving of the appointment of these persons by the President alone, during the recess of he Senate, and without their advice or consul, as commissioners to a spotiate a treaty rith the Ottoman Porte." In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations by surveys and for other purposes of internal improvement was debated, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.
>
> Saturday February 26, 1831. - TEANED ME LIFE

do ou

Wednesday, March 2.

In the Senate yesterday, among other important bills ordered to a third reading, was the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. At four o'clock the Senate adjourned for two hours, and met again at the line of the Vice President the bills for a President than a line the votes, for the votes, fo

the parties the pet proceeds of that branch of the public service. The bill concerning concerning of court was read a third time, and

the public service. The bill concerning contempts of court was read a third time, and passed in the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Leiper made a report on the expenditures of the Treasury Department, which, with various other reports, were disposed of in the customary mode, and after some further proceedings, on motion of Mr. Everett, the Committee on Foreign Affairs were discharged from the consideration of the bill for the relief of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais. The resolution of Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, for the reduction of the dety on Sugar, was again discussed. A variety of other bills having been acted upon, the House on motion of Mr. Mr. Verplanck, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of Usion, Mr. Wickliffs in the chairs and took up the general appropriation bill; the amendments of the Senate having been considered, and most of them concurred in, the House at a late hour adjourned.

Tietraday, March 3.

nary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat.

The Schooner ARIELS will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Haltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packeting business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction in all freighters that may entrust sacir freights to me. The chooner Ariel will be expumanded by Capu. Thomas P Townsend, w in well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithfully attended to. by

As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz:

Wheat Scts. Flaxseed Scts. Corn S Oata Scts, Rye G per bushel.

And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established commission amagerant, and will pay the commission and measurement. We will also bring to our freighters, it articles they may wish, fire of freighters, it articles they may wish, fire of freighters, it articles they may wish, free of freighters, it articles they may wish, free of freighters, it articles they may wish free of freighters, it articles they may most positively he assured.

the first are sitting endiagons shall be evined to go them strict justice, and facilitate their interest, in whatever business they may feel findered to entrust us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a sall trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shalloping business for six years, from one place, we begins to refer you to the respectable gentlesses whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tilghman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tilghman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposites by Mr. James Meloaey, at the same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered by the Department at branch of cerning conditions, and pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn are well known by the undersigned gentlemen, will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot saide, from Tuckahoe Greek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers reside contiguous to the water) returned to them, or deposited in Easton according to their advice.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent.

Kingston, Talbot Co. march 8 Sun
References.—Ennalls Martin, Jr. John Rumbold, Jacob Leverton, James Turner, Abel Gootee, James B. Rumbis I. Aaron Clarke, Andraw Mason, Benj. What

NOTICE

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the public generally, that he has commenced the Hatting Business, at the late well-known and long established stand of George T. Millington. Esq. where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. Having a good stock of furs and trimmings, well selected, together with some of the best journeyment that can be selected and his own unremitted attention to business, will, be hopes entitle him to a generous share of public patronage.

FOSTER HOOPER.

Denton, Caroline county, March 8

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Easton Jail in Talbot county, on Tuesday the lat day of March inst. by Henry Thomas, esq a justice of the Peace, a negro man by the name of JACOB HOWARD, (but since calls himself Jacob Waters) as a runaway.—Jacob is five feet, six and a quarter inches high, about 35 years of age, has a sear on the right side of his forehead, and a stout hair mole on his left cheek. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat and vest, Marten skin cap, corduroy pantaloons and old boots—he says he is a Blacksmith by trade, that he served his time with a certain Mr. Isaac Spangler, (who is now foreman at Old Point Comfort in the State of Virginia,) in the city of Baltimor., at the corner of Liberty and Fayette Streets, and and has been travelling with Mr. Richard Whitney, to sell his Patent Right of making Screws of Iron and other metals, and has with him Mr. Whitney's Patent, granted the 10th day of April, 1830. He says he was free born, and his father and mother lives in Baltimore. The owner of the above described negro man, RUNAWAY. The owner of the above described negro man, a requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise to will be discharged according to law.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, Talbet Co. March 8

provements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the prosecution of those fundamental studies to trench upon the other and in some sense, more practical departments of a Collegiate course:—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, mor-al and intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year.— The instruction in the Physical Sciences is not confined to a popular exposition, but is grounded on the solid basis of Mathematical Analysis. An extensive and costly apparatus gives additional interest and efficacy to the course of Chimistry. The text book used for Political Economy, is the English translation of Say's classical work en-riched with the lucid and judicious contribu-tions of the American editor. The professor of Rhetoric, in addition to his peculiar depart-ment, superintends a class of Elocution, in ment, superintends a class of Elocution, in which the Students, for the most part, recite pieces composed by themselves. This arrangement is thought to be a successful attempt to secure the advantages of Collegia's Societies, without the usual inconvenient. Not to speak of the observance of more exact decorum, the youthful orators, while they dive all the benefits of competition, are, the measure guarded against the pernicious influence of premature and injudeious criticisms. What has been said of Rhetoric and Oratory, is equally applicable to the mode of instruction in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—The Students having previously made themselves acquainted with the various views of the subject under consideration, are exercised by frequent discussions in the presence of the Professor. A peculiarity which distinguishes this class, and which will be appreciated by the lovers of the classical languages, is that the lessons are recited and the debates conducted in Latin. cited and the debates conducted in Latin The Text-books are Valla's Latin Institutes of Logic, Métaphysics and Ethics, and Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the human

Another department to which we direct our special attention, is that of the modern languages. In a literary point of view, they are recommended by many of the advantages, which, in the estimation of the scholar, constitute the value and the charm of the ancient classics; but they derive an acknowledged, an classics; but they derive an acknowledged, and peculiar importance from the present state of social and commercial intercourse. Hence, although they are not required by the statete as conditions for graduation, their utility is carnestly inculcated, and the most efficacismeans of acquiring them are provided. Be aides the necessary interchange of language among students of different nations—such of the boarders as are sufficiently property append their evenings in the rooms of the Frontier Comments.

the boarders as are sufficiently property, append their evenings in the rooms of the Professors, where they converse exclusively in French or Spanish.

The course for graduation regularly complete a period of seven years. Although youth is admitted at any stage of his education it is deemed a decided advantage to enter as soon as he is prepared to commence the study of the classical languages. This plant, differing in some respects from that of many affect in a sufficient of the Univerties of France and other European countries. It requires undoubtedly, a greater number of Professors and Tutors, and consequently additional sacrifices on the part of the College, but these inconveniences detract nothing from its peculiar and absolute benefits. The talents and disposition of a youth are more correctly estimated and may be more judiciously cultivated, by competent instructers, who have watched and regulated their early developement. A more uniform system is maintained than could be secured by a distinct preparatory school. The books, the classes, the teachers, have a more direct reference to the subsequent studies. The inequalities of proficiency ers, have a more direct reference to the sobseers, have a more direct reference to the sobsequent studies. The inequalities of proficiency in the various branches are also more easily remedied. To give a case of frequent occurrence—a student, who would be distinguished among the Sophomores, for his classical attainments, might be too slightly gounded in the Mathematics, to be admitted to the rank of a Freshman. Yet he aspires to an advanged standing. That is the consequence? He is hurried through volume after volume, and with a confused and evanescent knowledge of the preparatory treatises, he obtains the object of his ambition—he listens to lectures on subjects beyond his comprehnsion—he acquires little more than the nomenclature of the Mathematics—and thus, with the best opportunities of improvement, he sacrifices ar important branch of his education. But, had the Institution been so organized as to assign to him classes proportioned to his actual proficiency, he would have made no less progress in one Department, while he might have laid a solid foundation in the other. An additional advantage of this System is the facility of maintaining discipline. A-student who enters College at an early age, acquires hubits. quent studies. The inequalities of proficiency in the various branches are also more easily remedied. To give a case of frequent occurrence—a student, who would be distinguish-

tional advantage of this System is the facility of maintaining discipline. A-student who enters College at an early age, acquires habits of obedience, and receives impressions of regard which retain their influence as long as he is under the care of the same Instructers.

The College is amply provided with the means of carrying into effect its extensive course of education, and firm, yet mild system of discipline.—It possesses nearly thirty Professors and Taitors, of whom the greater number reside in the Institution and devote their undivided attention to the duties of their profession. Making literally one family with their Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of pre-

Serving their morals, forming their characters and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse more than to the efficacy of statutes, is due the maintainance of good arder. Many who would not respect themselves will respect the presence of their instructers. The frequent cabals and combinations which have shaken the confidence of many parents in the efficiency of Collegiate discipline are hereby rendered impracticable in any extent capable of affecting the general order of the establishment. A youth is less disposed to complain of real or tancied inconveniences, when they are shared by the Regents and Professors. The fruits of moral influence are more certain as well as more may ture and lasting, than those of penal severity are and lasting, than those of penal severity are and lasting, than those of penal severity and morning the subscriber at Controller.

Weekly accounts gived the read before all the read before all the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber and professors and teachers, and read before all the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at the subscriber at the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at the students; semianual reports sent to the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at the subscriber at the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at the students; semianual reports sent to the subscriber at th

St. Mary's College, Baltimore.

In ealling the attention of the public to the course of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually respond to the just and increasing interest manifested throughout the State, on the subject of education. The spirit of inquiry which is awakened, suggests the propriety of soliciting investigation—and the present condition of the College encourages us to look with confidence to the nature of the result.

The system of instruction embraces the various Aris and Sciences usually taught in the most extensive Colleges. Latin, Greek, and the Mathematics, are considered as the ground work of genuine scholarship. The study of these branches exercises the youthful mind with the strongest intellectual discipline, at the same time that it opens the richest sources of Literature and Science. Correspondent to their importance, are the facilities of instruction afforded by the Institution.

But while we are assured that these views are sanctioned by the experience of thorough scholars, we should be unfaithful to the improvements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the propertion that funds are appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library. In the Philosophical Apparatus will in a few months receive an accession of valuable instruments. A Botanical Garden will be commenced early in the spring; and as soon as it shall be sufficiently advanced, a course of Leggs tures on Botany will be organized.—The College edifices have recently been improved and will shortly be considered and will shortly be considered by the advantages of a most healthful and pleasant altuation, in the north western part of the city of Baltimore. The buildings are sufficient to the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boards are sufficiently of particular the same time that it opens the richest sources of Leggs of a most healthful and pleasant altuation, in the north western part of the city of Baltimore. The buildings are sufficiently of the advantages of a most healthful and

dents.

In the month of January, 1805, this institution was raised to the rank of University by the Legislature of Mary and and empowered to hold Public Commencements, and to admit to hold Public Commencements, and to admit
any of its students—) any Degrees Degrees in
any of the faculties, arts, and sciences and like
ral professions, which are unually personed to be
conferred in any Colleges of Descrities in
dmerica or Europe. It is supplied with
complete Philosophical, and Chemical Apparatus. The Library consists of about 10,000 dents and the good order of the College.

COURSE OF INS ACTION

The Hebrew, Greek, Later and Jah Brench; and Spanish Languages, Postry, Rattoric; Natural and moral Philosophy; Political Sconomy; a complete course of Mathematics, with practical applications to Measuration, surveying, Civil Engineering, Drawing Maps and Plats, for which operations, the College is furnished with all the necessary instruments; Geography, and the use of Globes; Writing, Book-Keeping, Music, Drawing and Dancing, GRADUATION IN THE FACILITY OF GRADUATION IN THE FACULTY OF

The course required for the Dece of Bachelor of Arts, comprehends the Mathematics: the Greek and Latin Languages: Rhetoric: Moral and Natural Philosophy.—"The Caudidates shall undergo all examinations that will take place during their stay at the College. The last year, they shall write and deliver a discourse, on a literary, scientific, or moral subject, a copy of which shall be left to the College.

moral subject, a copy of which shall be left to the College.

"The Degree of Master of Arts shall be conferred on the students of the College, who, two years, at least, after having received that of Bachelor of Arts, will apply for it to the President of the Faculty, provided they can prove that from the time they left the college that have been engaged in in

bove venditioni exponas's, and the interest

SIXTH YEAR. - Latin Literature: Cicero and

Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of preserving their morals, forming their characters and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse more than to the efficacy of statutes, is due the maintainance classes, a yearly public ax

St. Mary's College, Baltimore.

In calling the attention of the public to the course of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually res
The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few wise to the dress and persons of the students, pursued in the students, and provided and nursed to clean and vigilance. Due attention is paid to clean and vigilance. Due attention is paid to clean and vigilance. Due attention is paid to clean and vigilance. CLAIMS, 49 Wall st., New York Jan 1831.

The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few wise to the dress and persons of the students, public NOTICE ishereby given to all per-

wise to the dress and persons of the students, particularly of the younger.

The Uniform of the students consists of a coat of superfine blue cloth, with gilt buttons—the cape of black velvet. For Winter, blue or brown cloth Pantaloons, and, blue or black Waistcoats. For Summer, nanken Pantaloons, and white Waistcoats—the same coat for both scrions.

Once a month, (commonly on the second Threadar) such as have their parents in the city and have not deserved to be detained are allouted to dine with them, but they must return refore six, in winter, and at seven in summer—No student is permitted to sleep out of in College except in cases of urgency.

During the Vacation, which begins the Tuesdes on or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the college except in cases of urgency.

The Waistcoats—the same coat is summer—and or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the college except in cases of urgency.

The Waistcoats—the same coat is summer—or of the State or Territors in which the suitable legal proofs and vouches, together with the requisite Power of Altorney, the taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magnitute, and the wole duly authenticated by the State or Territors in which and are may be propriate foreign Consultations.

or he College except in cases of urgency.

During the VACATION, which begins the Tuesday on or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the Monday in September, the students who do not go home to their parents, are removed to a pleasant summer retreat, about 45 miles with west of Baltimore. There, under the superintendance of a competent number of Table, they spend their holy days, with equal advantage to their health and morals. of the State or Territors in which are may be perfected, and legality of the appropriate Coreign Consul.

Having tablished a similar correspondence broughout the United States and Sritish America, the like claims for recovering any parathereof respectively, will be received and office to amattended to its behalf of American decided to amattended to its behalf of American decided for the investment of funds on Mortagage of Prechold property, or in the perchase of Public Socurities of the U.S. Canal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed. Applications address to the Agrees of records, or the burrention of legal proceed ogs, should be accompained to the adaptive charges and disbursements attending the lame, and all leters must be post paid.

AARON H. PALMER.

Counsellor of the S. C. of the U.S. Accuracy.

The classical exercises of the College are

Boarders and Half Boarders. Boarding, per annum, - - \$140 Half boarding, per annum, - - 70 Tuition, per annum,
Payable half yearly in advance.

Day Scholars.

Tuition, per quarter.

Tuition, per quarter, 515
Entrance, 5
There is no extra charge for the modern languages, or any of the branches comprised in the course, except Music, Drawing and Dancing.
Every student, from a distance greater than five hundred miles, must have a responsible Guardian, in one of the commercial cities of the United States, within two hundred miles of Baltimore, who will oblige himself, in writing, to make the regular payments, and to receive his Ward, in case he should be distharged by the College.

Bills are sent at the close of every 5 months.

Drafts, at ten days sight, for the amount, are issued on distant Parents, or Guardians; the others are expected to be punctual in their re-

Every No. will be embellished with one elgant Copperplate and several handsome
Yood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of
lotany; besides a beautiful Title Page and
general index for the volume. The copperlater will embrace Portraits of our most disterminated man, the Fashions, Views and Fanities, and to those of any periodical in quisites required —I do hereby ord ssued out of Talbot con directed and delivered by the clerk ne at the suit of Edward Roberts, use James C. Catrup, prisonment, and that E. Rigden, one at the suit of the State aryland one of Lames Sangston; A. D. N. leorge A. Smith, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Shadrack and Solomon Mitchell, the Judges of Talbot co Saturday after the third M and at such other days and shall direct, the same time the creditors of the said Ja TUESDAY the eighth day of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of attend, and shew cause, if an the said James C. Catrup sl the benefit of the said sets said day, the following property to wit; one negro boy Stephen, about 21 years old, one negro boy Major, about 18 years old, and one negro woman Matilda, about 20 years old, taken as the property of the said Clement Morriss, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the Given under my hand the 8 uary, 1831. LAMBERT RI

feb 15

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

timent.

WHITE HA THE Subscriber begs les friends and t lately moved from the Cen recently repaired ding, "WHITE the conveniences ford he will be

LIE A SPIRITEIR

nage. CASH will be given for local and sice skins, at the market price.

HENRY E. BAYEMAN & CO.

Nov. 27th, 1830—nov 30 uf

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

wing Measor Coughs, Colds, Consum that Tofter, Eryspeks Financial dickness, Fits, Raldness, Eyes, Female Obstate tions

with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physican, at Mr. Ridgaway's Union Tavern, Easton.

Raston, Nov. 225. St

The Cambridge Chronicle and Centreville. Times, will each insert the above eight times, and forward their accounts to their agents here for collection.

ings Evil, Whi

DWARD LOCKWOOD,

d- lers, comfor

mes C. Catrup, be di prisonment, and that he be an appear before the Judges of Talbot county Ourt, on the first Saturday after the third Mondy in May next, and at such other days and time as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James C. Catrup to attend, and shew cause, if any hey have, why the said James C. Catrup shuld not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.—Given under my hand the 8h day of January, 1831.

LAMBERT LEARDON.

ndance by THOS: HENRIX, late shff.

PUBLIC SALE,

feb 15

UNION TAVEIRNO

SASTON, MARVLAD.

THE subscriber respectfull informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand receitly occupied by Mr. Solomon, Lowe, and is low fitting it up for the reception of visitor and will be opened on May by the 15th in The above ouse has recently undergone althorough rehair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and secommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now analog for their convenience, becopes to mark the contract of the number contracts. of or their convenience, beloops to mer receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

His stables will be in complete order applied by careful Ostles.

WHITE HALL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL."

It gives him pleasure to say that from

the conveniences his present establishment af-ford he will be enabled to extend to travellers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will in a very short time be in such repair as must ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and his table with the most noice meats and dainties that the market of is portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moments notice. For the Parnonage, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater sofisfaction to himself than heretofore.
FRANCIS ARLETT.

Centreville, Jan. 15. The Editors of the Easton Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Kent Inquirer, Bal-timore Patriot and Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia will please to publish the above notice for three months, and send their ac-counts to the Editor of the Centreville Times

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

Gems of Literature, Wit and Sen CHARLES W. SMITH E ACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on T AVING returned to Denton and engaged Avince returned to Denon and engage in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEA-SONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having profine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2.50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one el cured good Workmen, is now prepared to exhopes by a constant attention to business, to erita share of public patronage.

Denton, june 22

THE subscriber laving removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, healy occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, orners by himself, Begs leave most restally to tender his grateful acknowledges to his account Customers and friends, by the large way honoured him with their natural time are time to solicit them and the man time to solicit them and their natural time are their natural.

WEDNESDAY the

JOHN BENNETT JOHN D. GREEN LAMB'T W. SPENCER JOHN G. STEVENS & WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

HE sabscribers respectfully inform their and the public, that they have commend the TANNING BUSINESS, at the formerly carried on for Messrs. Holly and Hayward—and having purchased entire atock of Leather, &c. they have and and intend constantly keeping at the dlery Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good rement of 650 REWARD. Upper and Sole Leather, which they will sell at fair prices for each, hides, heep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge hemselves to return all share leather in 12 months after they receive the hides. Being letermined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheet kins, at the market price.

feb. 15

Personsindebted for Postage are requested to settle without delay. Accounts will not be kept with any who neglect this notice.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGU
THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish a regulation; which declares that no attention will in future, be given to application is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of bis feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure is either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-tholected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any per-son who will arrest and secure is either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-tho-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward. THOMAS BULLIEN,

Guardian for the heirs of John [Merrick, dec'd.

CASH FOR NEGROES. the libertance art with the most flat-ing success in milideliblia and flatimore, has appeared in Lockwoon his agent in aton, in whom to can exonfige; he having died with me for about four years, and is ricidly well acquainted with those Vogeta-austances, known to have the power of ting the worst of Dicesse, to which pur frail dies are liable; the administration of me-ine will be confined in the practice of the THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk Baltimore, takes this method of acknowedging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eas-ern Shore to still continue their preference to him for FOR ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES.

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the prefrence to SAMUEL REYNOLDS;

who may be found at the Easten Hetel. nov. 16.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for
Talbot county, will meet at their office
in the Court House, in the Town of Easton,
on TUESDAY the 22ud, and FRIDAY the
25th days of the present month (February) at
11 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to meet on
the same days in each succeeding week, for
the space and term of twenty days, for the
purpose of hearing and determining appeals,
and making such alterations and alterations
in the assessment of property as they may deem in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law-

By order, JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the issioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Y virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at the late residence of George Shannshan, near the Royal Oak, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all the personal property of the said George Shannahan, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of NE-GROES,



Horses . Sheep and HOGS, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale: a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r.

of George Shannahan, dec'd.

The Steam Boat Maryland.

The Trustees of the Steam Boat MARYLAND, early in the year 1830, resolved, that it would be expedient to elect annually a Captain for the Boat, notice therefore is hereby in to all persons concerned, that in conformin to this persons concerned, that in conformit to this Resolution, the Board will proceed evelect or appoint a Captain on THURSDA to the day of March ensuing.

By order,

THOS: H. DAWSON, Treat.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Y Virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereby, one at the suit of Edward Roberts, use of John E. Rigden, one at the suit of the State of Maryland use of James Sangston, A. D. N. of George A. Smith, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Shadrack and Solomon Mitchell, against Clament Morriss will be sold on against Clement Morriss, will be sold on TUESDAY the eighth day of March next,

TUESDAY the eighth day of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following property to wit: one negro boy Stephen, about 21 years eld, one negro boy Major, about 18 years old, and one negro woman Matilda, about 20 years old, taken as the property of the said Clement Morriss, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas's, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereos. Attendance by Attendance by

THOS: HENRIX, late shift.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Easton, Md. March 1, 1831.

Easton, Md. March 1, 1831. THE, Mails, which had for some time been deranged by the weather, have recommenced their regular routes: viz.

The Northern Mail, via Wye Mills, Centreville, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Wilmington, Del. &c. closes at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at noon.

The Western Mail, via Rhodes' Ferry, is closed as this office every Sunday and Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. arrives on Tuesday and Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock.

The Southern Mail, via Trappe, Cambridge &c. to Snow Hill, Md. &c. closes every Tuesday and Saturday night at 9 o'clock,—and arrives every Wednesday and Sunday at about half past one, P. M.

The Mail for Milford, Del. via Hillsborough,

half past one, P. M.

The Mail for Milford, Del. via Hillsborough, Denton, Greensborough, Whiteleysburgh, &c. arrives here every Monday at noon, and closes at 7 o'clock every Tuesday morning.

The Mail for Laurel, Seaford, &c. Del. via Hunting Creek Mills, arrives here on Tuesday evenings at 6 o'clock, and closes every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

B. On Sunday the Post Office will be kept open from 9 to 10 to'clock, A. M. and from half past 1 o'clock to half past 2 o'clock, P. M. for the delivery of letters. This regulation will not be departed from.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. Personsindebted for Postage are requested to settle without delay. Accounts will not be kept with any who neglect this notice.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers, for three months.

By order of the Secretary of V

J. L. EDWA

First Clerk Pensic Picc.

WILLIAM GOB

First Clerk Bounty La

Office.

Feb. 11—March 1 3m

Collector's Second Votice. THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and is much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall,—or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

his guide.
BENNETT BRACCO, Collector. oct. 19

LAST NOTICE.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1828 and 1329, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most persontory orders to execute every person, whomay neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1850, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for thus. me.

july 20 WM. TOWNSEND, Shiff.

VOL. III.

PRINTED AND PO EVERY TUESDAY EDWARD M

PUBLISHER OF THE LA Are Two Dollars an Annum payable half year DOLLAR; and continued IVE CENTS per square,

THE CORRES

From the N. Y. Even TO THE I Although it is rare if humble pretensions can a lic attention, without se himself undue important this vindication is placed of the recent corresponde sident and Vice President in such a situation as to that imputation, rather t ence to the grave charge made, are by inference

Mr. Calhoun, in his states that there was a him," "the origin of whi the date of this corresponder its object his political ters to Mr. Crawford's 1827, as the commencer artful operations that has this movement as "a pol signed to make the Pres and the Vice President "
and the Vice President "
o "a base political intr
"Several indications fore
that a blow was meditate
not say from the quarter | but in relation to this su years since I had a cor District Attorney for the New York, on the subj though it did not excite a t the time, has since, inc unstances, served to dir I have thus brought to such parts of these lette

ain insinuations or cha nœuvres, plots, base int directly or remotely the that can, by just implic ced construction, refer most explicitly that I n believe in the existen ces; nor have I, if they in them in any respect Mr. Calhoun consider important information Crawford's letter, and were filled up, they mig litical association, poin vers of this scheme." vindication has no mot vindication has no mothas no hesitation in a referred to in blank would be but one near Thus is removed at a suspicions that are in any political associations blanks are supposed to increase the will she in a parastive will she

ing narrative will she nexion with that letter, with the Vice Presider ferred. On my voyage du rom Nashvi company with Gen. . there was much conv neral's friends, in w particularly with Maj the various charges which the Presidentia or renewed and partic ly course Mr. Crawfo taken towards the Ge Seminole war. It be tended on my return through Georgia, to portunity to visit Mr is desired me, or I of what occurred in Mr berations in relation sed to have been ma-son for his conduct in him of the result, in that he might be pu-tack on Gen. Jackson connected with that

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house, as to the pr quested an interwas granted. (I say, that I never written by Mr. Cr it was published; est knowledge of considered it his on the occasion rethe impression I vor of, and Mr. Cen. Jackson.) Calhoun "wheth Monroe's cabinet Gen. Juckson, f ring the Seminol buch a measure v

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dent; and being anxious to obtain the information before referred to—(having, as I feared, lost the opportunity to do so from Mr. Grawford)—after advising with a very honorable and discreet friend, residing in the same house, as to the propriety of doing so, I requested an interview with Mr. Calhoun, which was granted. (I may here be permitted to say, that I never saw or heard of the letter written by Mr. Crawford to Mr. Balch, until it was published; and that I had not the slightest was published; and that I had not the slightest feet the received from the contrary, the impression I had received from the contrary.

In consequence of the strong excitement the redict has been taken under any of the laws passed for the relief of purchasers of public lands, and which lands have reverted to the United States on account of the blance due thereon not having been paid or discharged, agreeably to said relief laws, shall be entitled to patents, without further payment, in the cabinet was convened did not require it. They were called to determine how Spain was to be treated in relation to the Florida affair. The conduct of the General was a matter exclucively between the General and his own Government, in which, however Spain might feel interested, she had no right to meddle.

The subject was thus discount. on the occasion referred to: on the contrary. the impression I had received from those conversations was, that Mr. Calhoun was in faror of, and Mr. Crawford was adverse to, Gen. Jackson.) When we met, I asked Mr. Calhoun "whether, at any meeting of Mr. Calhoun "whether, at any meeting of Mr. Cawford approved, although not believing, as Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Semisole war, had been at any time discussed?" To which he replied—Never: Buch a measure was not thought of, much less discussed. The only point before the cabinat Col. Janes A. Hamilton, New York:

sed to have been made to arrest Gen. Jackson for his conduct in that war, and to inform him of the result, in order; as I understood, that he might be prepared to repel an attack on Gen. Jackson that was anticipated, connected with that subject, but above all, if possible, to produce a perfect reconciliation between those gentlemen and their respective friends.

On my arrival at Sparta, (Georgia) where I hoped to see Mr. Crawford, I ascertained that he lived so far out of my way that to go to his house would delay me in my journey eight or ten days, and that it was probable I would not find him at home when I should arrive there. I therefore pushed on to Savannah, whence, on the 25th January, 1829, I wrote to Mr. Forsyth the lotter referred to by him in his letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated May 31st, 1830. As I did not retain a copy of that letter, I must speak of its contents from recollection. By it I informed him of my disappointment in not having been permitted by my arrangements to visit Mr. Crawford, the inquiry I wished to make of him as above stated, and requested him when he should meet the result to me at New York.

On my arrival at Washington, in February, I resided, during the day or two I remained there, in the same house with the Vice President's obvious embarting of the dentry and being anxious to obtain the infor-

not renewed.

Mr. Calboun had previously communicated to Mr. Crawford his intention to present the question to Mr. Monroe, an intention Mr. Crawford approved, although not believing, as he stated to Mr. Calboun, that Gen. sackson would be either arrested or censured by the



## BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CON-

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]

AN ACT supplemental to an act, passed on the thirty-first March one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices at the public sales of lands of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress usembled, That all purchasers, their heirs or assignees of such of the public lands as were sold on a credit for a less price than

shall appoint a first and second Directress, and may fill vacancies in their own Board, un-

the election in June next.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That, with the consent and approbation of the parent, guardian, or friends, who may have the care of any male or female child, or where a care of any male or female child, or where a child may be destitute of any friend or protector, the same may be received into Saint Vincent's Orphan Asvlum, under such regulations as may be made by the by-laws, and there protected, instructed, and supported; and they shall not thereafter be withdrawn, by be at liberty themselves to withdraw from the Asylum, without the consent or dismissal of the corporation aforesaid, until, if a male shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or, if a female, the age of eighteen congress sembled. That all purchasers, their or assigness of such of the public lands as were sold on a credit for a less price than 16 as were sold on a credit for a less price than 16 as were sold on a credit for a less price than 16 as were sold on a credit for a less price than 16 as were sold on a credit for a less price than 16 as were sold on a credit for a less price than 16 as were sold on a credit for a less price than 16 as were sold on a credit for a less price than 16 as were sold on a credit for a less price than 16 as were credit on the sold on a credit for a less price than 16 as were credit on the sold of the sold corporation, unless they may, the left has been taken under any of the said Corporation, unless they may, the sold remains subject to the direct of the brilled States on account of the balance due thereon not having been paid or discharged the sold corporation shall have the power lost of the said Corporation and lines the power lost of the said Corporation and lines the power lost of the said corporation shall have the proper last of the said corporation shall have the proper last office of the Secretary of State.

AN ACT for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-recognized seasonable. That from and the lines of the said of the s

til the next annual election; that their duties shall be regulated by the by-laws; and the sion as shall appear to him reasonable and present rannagers may continue in office until proper; and the said salaries and expenses the election in June next.

ry not otherwise appropriated.
Sec. 9. And be it further enacted. That all moneys to be received from the Danish Government under the convention aforesaid, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall constitute a fund for satisfying the awards of the commission provided for by this

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all communications to or from the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That as

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paid, or tendered in payment, any such coun-terfeit and forged coin, knowing the same to be forged and counterfeit; or of having aided. be forged and counterfeit; or of having aided, abetted or commanded the perpetration of either of the said offences; or of having falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or caused or procured to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or having wilfully aided or assisted in falsely making, alwilfully aided or assisted in falsely making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any paper, writing, or printed paper, to the prejudice of the right of any other person, body politic or corporate, or voluntary association, with intent to defraud such person, body politic or corporate, or voluntary association, or of having passed, uttered, or published, or attempted to pass, utter or publish, as true, any such falsely made, allered, forged, or counterfeited paper, writing, or printied paper, to the prejudice of the right of any other person, body politic or corporate, or voluntary association, knowing the same to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, with intents to defraud such person, body politic or corporate, or voluntary association, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for the first offence for a period not less than one year ner more than seven years, for the second offence

of completing hat they will no ereof. The Colyments, to those ty, in a certain arly expired and therefore, those ared to settle the , the law shall be CO, Collector.

officers fees, for 1329, are hereby ence can possibly to close the color directs. I have remptory orders may neglect this liberty to inform for the present been due for secont in expected. ent is expected NSEND, Shift.

ed to suffer imprisonment and labor, for a pariod not less than one nor more than three

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That all Columbia, not herein specially provided for, Columbia, not herein specially provided for, except murder, treason and piracy, shall here be punished by imprisonment and labor in the penitentiary of said District, for a period not less than seven nor more than twenty five cents, per acre.

Sec. 2. And be it further en seted, That there

ty years. Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That ev. where whipping is part or the whole of the punishment, except in the cases of slaves, the

definitions and descriptions of crimes; all fines, forfeitures, and incapacities, the restitution of property, or the payment of the value there-of; and every other matter not provided for in this act, be, and the same shall remain, as

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That if any free person shall, in the said District, unlawfully, by force and violence, take and carry away, or cause to be taken and carried away, or shall by fraud unlawfully seduce, or cause to be seduced, and free negro or mulatto, from any part of the said District to any other part of the said District, or to any other place, with design or intention to sell or dispose of such negro or mulatto, or to cause bim or her to he kept and detained as a slave for life, or servant for years, every such person, so offen-ding, his or her counsellors, aiders and abettors, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment and confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary, for any time not excording twelve years, according to the enorm to of the offence.

nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to slaves not residents of the District of Columbia; but such slaves shall, for all of fences committed in said District, be punished agreeably to the laws as they now exist: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to ex end to slaves.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

dred thousand dollars

[Pestic-No. 35.1 AN ACT making appropriations for certain

fortifications during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

B it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Toat the following sums, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money the Treasury, for certain fortifications, viz. For the preservation of George's island Boston harbor, five thousand dollars. For fort Adams, Rhode Island, one hur

For the completition of fort Hamilton, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For repairing fort Columbus and castle
Williams, New York, twenty-five thousand

For fort Monroe, Virginia, eighty thousan dollars. For fort Calhoun, Virginia, eighty thousand

For the completion of fort Macon, eighty thousand dollars.
For the completion of the fort on Oak Isl-

and, North Carolina, ninety-five thousand dol-For fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina, forty-five thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Pensacola, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars. For a fort at Mobile point, ninety thousand dollars.

For repairs of the battery at Bienvenu, Louisiana, three thousand and four dollars. For repairs of fort Wood, Louisiana, three thousand six hundred dollars. For contingencies of fortifications, ten thou-

API ROVED, March 2, 1831.

[Public-No. 36.]
AN ACT for the relief of certain importers of

Gongress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend relief to any importer of foreign merchandise who may have been charged, un-der the provisions of the third section of the net, entitled "An act for the more effectual callection of the duties on imports," passed the twenty-eight day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, with any duty in ad-dition to the duties existing on such merchandisc provious to the passage of this act, to the amount of said additional duty: Provided Said merchandise shall have been imported previous to the first day of January last: Provided, also, That no person shall be entitled to the relief authorized to be given by this act, who, by the exercise of reasonable dilligence, by himself, or his agents, factors, or correspendents, could have complied with the pro-visions of the said third section of said act; and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall require and receive satisfactory evidence, from every seted bona fide, and without any intent to vi okite or evade the provisions of said third sec. tion, before he shall grant the relief herein APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

AN ACT for the sale of the lands in the State of lilinois reserved for the use of the sait springs on the Vermillion river in that State.

He it caucted by the Senate and House of Itepresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and co-veyed, in anch manner and on such terms and conditions as the Legislature of said State has or may dias the Legislature of said State has or may direct, the whole or any part of the lands reserved and set apart by the President of the illustration of the illustration of the survey and set apart by the President of the illustration of the survey and set apart by the President of the survey and set apart by the President of the survey and set apart by the President of the survey and president of the survey and president of the survey and the very sights of the states and the power of the Sanara Grand of the Sanara Grand of the Sanara Grand of the Sanara Grand of the states and the power of the Sanara Grand of the Sanara

chase money, to re-enter the same lot or lots had no jurisdiction over matters transpiring which may have so rever el, with the Regis- and existing within the limits of such foreign

ter and Receiver of the district of Shawneetown, at any time within six months after the capital felonies and crimes in the District of passage of this act, upon the following terms and conditions, to wit: by paving, in addition to

be, and hereby is, granted to the Trustees of the town of Shawneetown, and their successery other felonly, misdemeanor, or offence not provided for by this act, may and shall be punished as heretofore, except that, in all cases, ing and paving the river bank within the limits of said town, all the vacant ground not ne cessary for streets, all the in or out lots within court shall substitute therefore imprisonment the bounds of said town, which remain unsold. in the county jail, for a period not exceeding and all such as may remain unsold under ix months.

SEC. 16. And he it further enacted, That all this act to be carried into effect under the direction of the Cemmissioner of the General Land Office.

APPROVED, March 2, 1931.

(Public-No. 39.) AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase an additional quantity of land for the fortifications at Fort Washington

upon the river Potomac.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase in fee simple, from the executrix or trustees of William Durlley Digges, deceased, a certain piece of land required for the complete de-tence of the works at fort Washington, on the Potoman according to a survey of the same, deposited in the Topographical Burean at Washington: Provided, the said purchase can be effected for the release of the amount of judgement against William Dudley Digges. eceased for thirteen thousand three hundred and sixty nine dollars and eighty seven cents. with interest from ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and ninteen until paid and costs which, the sureties of the late Robert Brent have assigned to the United States: And provided further, That those who are legally authorized to convey the said land shall make and execute a good title thereto, in fee simple with an acquittance of all claims against the U-nited States for the previous use or occupation of all or any portion of the premises or for any alleged injury to an adjacentifishery, the right and title to which is to be released to the Unit-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That, up on the completion of the above purchase, on the terms and conditions specified, the proper officer of the United States shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to enter up satisfaction upon the judgement aforesaid.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

The Supreme Court AND Georgia.-A correspondent of the Washington Globe, under the signature of "Sidney," has published a more detailed account of the several opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the herokee Case, than has been before published. He heard all the opinions read, and had a glance at that of the Chief Justice in

The case as presented to the Court is briefly

stated thus:

The Cherokees, claiming to be a foreign State, filed their bill in the Supreme Court, setting forth numerous grounds of complaint against the State of Georgia, and praying, a mong other things, that this State, her Government of the Covernment of the Court is briefly stated thus: ernor, other officers, and all her citizens, should be perpetually enjeined from interfering, in any manner, with the lands within the Cherookee boundary; that the Cherokee nation should be declared a sovereign and have not been concealed from the real friends independent State; that the laws of Georgia, claiming the exercise of jurisdiction over them, the future interests of the Secretary of State for the origin of the Globe. But for intrigues, be declared null and void, and the treaties with them should be carried into full force :

gainst the claims of Georgia.
"Upon this case, the Chief Justice, in a coninjunction should be refused and the bill dismissed. "He admitted the Cherekee tribe of Indians to be a State having peculiar relations with the United States, but of what particular description, he did not define. He contended Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in or Nation, within the meaning of the Constitutain original jurisdiction of the cause. Ilis reasoning on this point, I thought entirely con-

clusive. He insisted also that the matters of complaint set forth in the bill were wholly of a establishment of the Globe; and others will political character, and therefore not proper subjects for Judicial cagnizance. On this ground, too, it was decided the Court had no

The last principle is supposed by "Sidney" to preclude every inference attempted to be drawn from the opinion, that the Court intimated that some other course, sustaining the Indians in their pretensions, could be taken, before other Judicial tribunals, having comp'ete original jurisdiction. Nor was any thing heard from either of the Judges, from which it could be justly inferred that, in their opinion, there was any mode by which the rights of these Indians, as individuals, to the lands claimed by them, could be brought be-fore the Supreme Court for adjudication.

"Judge Budwin delivered a learned and ve-ry able opinion in which he denied that the pierson claiming the benefits of this act, that ry able opinion in which he denied that the sich diligence has been used, and that he has Court had jurisdiction on any of the grounds set up. He contended that the Cherokee nation was not a foreign state; that it was not a State; and that it had no political existence whatever. He traced the history of Indian afairs in this country from early times, show ing in a kicid manner, that by no act of any of these States or of the old Congress, or of the Government of the United States under he present Constitution, had any Indian tribe been recognized as an independent state; that their right to the country occupied by them was a mere right of occupancy; and in fine the whole of his arguments and authorities went to justify the course pursued by the President in relation to these Indians, and to support en-tirely the State of Georgia in her claim of ju-

the use of the salt warks on the Vermillion rivers, in said State, and to apply the proceeds of anch sale to such objects as the Legislature of said State has or may direct: Provided, Said land shall not be sold for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

[Police—No. 38.]

AN ACT for the relief of the citizens of Shavnetown.

Be it exacted by the Senate and House of Respectations of the states and the powers of the General Government. Agreeing with the majority of the Court in their judy ment pronounced, he gave his own reasons which differed in some respects from those given by the Chief Justice and by Judge Buldwin. He went further than the former, but not quite so far as the latter. He denied that the Cherokoe nation was a foreign State. He acknowledged that the Indian tribes had some political existence, but contended that they were not States; that until the government recognized them as independent States it was ensuing Congress. procentatives of the United States of America in cognized them as independent States it was lensuing Congress.

where the property stolen is under the value of five deliars, or upon a second conviction of gal representative of any purchaser, of any in thus recognized; and he contended that if the foresteen, where the property stolen is under the value of five deliars, and the property stolen is under the value of five deliars, and the sentence of the property stolen is under the value of five deliars, and the sentence of the property stolen is under the value of five deliars, and the sentence of the property stolen is under the value of the property stolen is under the value of the property stolen is under the value of the property stolen in the power of the Gourt so to recognize them. He argued that they never had been thus recognized; and he contended that if the Cherokee nation was a foreign State, and this in the State of Illinois, which lot or lots may character alone could give them a right to have reverted for the non-payment of the purchaser. character alone could give them a right to sue in that Court, then most surely the Court State. This argument was considered happy, forcible, and indeed unanswerable. Judge McLean agreed in dismissing the bill

but gave no written opinion. Judges Story and Thompson were not present, but it is said they dissented on every point. Judge Duvall was absent during the whole trial." This is the substance of the views taken by

the majority of the Court, given by one who heard them delivered; and we can find nothing to justify the assertion of some of the Clay presses, that the majority, while they disclaim ed jurisdiction of this cause, were of opinion that the conduct of Georgia towards the Cher kees, has been unjust and oppressive. Such an expression had it been made would have been extra-judicial and entitled to no more weight than the opinions of any equal number of individuals of standing and character Quesions of politics and morals, are not subjects of their judicial cogn zance, and to travel out of the record, for the purpose of given opinions upon subjects connected with so much partizan excitement crimination and recrimina ion, could not be approved by discreet well wishers of the Judiciary. It would be an unortunate incident, if the federal judiciary afer solemnly deciding that the case which they were considering, aid not come within the scope of their powers, but was a domestic question between Georgia and her own sub ects; had proceeded to deliver an ex parte udgement upon the moral aspect of a case which they disclaimed. If it be true that such an opinion is enter

tained and was expressed by the Court, it i nevertheless subject to discussion, as much so as any other opinion of any individuals, not carrying official sanction and final adjudication, and may be, we think, controverted with much force by the friends of Georgia. Whether however, the conduct of Georgia in this do mestic question, be or be not oppressive and ng upon the parties intended to be chiefly affected by the allusions so frequently made by party zealots to the alleged hardships of the case. The supreme Court having decided against the Cherokee pretonsions to sovereign ty, and against their right to deny the jurisdic ion of the State of Georgia, that decision carries with it a full sanction of the views ta-Ken by the President, and a full acquiesence in his refused to aid the Cherokees in their pretensions. So far then as it is intended to nake the compliants against Georgia, a party opic against the administration, the decision of the Supreme Court must defeat such design. It draws a line of boundary to federal authority coincident with that which President had defined for himself,—and yond which he could not pass without infringing the just rights of Georgia The opposi-tion will now cease to hold him liable for allog ed excesses, which occur beyond the sphere of his constitutional powers.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

Washington, March 19. The Globe, of this morning, says:
"The Telegraph continues its attacks Otobe in the absence of the editor. On Thursday, that paper asks, among other silly questions, "Why has Mr. Van Buren establish-

"The writer of this knows all about the establishment of the Globe; and he avers, that Mr. Van Buren had no more agency in it than Mr. Calhoun. It is not, and never has been, pledged to the present or ultimate support of Mr. Van Buren. If the editor of the Telesigns, intrigues, conversations, and correspondence for the last eighteen months, which of the administration, he would not look to usefulness, and efficiency of his administration, of which that editor was the principalacise, but able opinion, declared it to be the judgment of a majority of the Court, that the have been discouraged, and, it is presumed. have been discouraged, and, it is presumed, would never have taken place.

"We need not dwell upon the condition Gen. Jackson would have been placed in on a recent occasion, had he been obliged to rely ltogether on such FRIENDS as the Telegraph. "Guit is always suspicious. Real pl ters and intriguers think every body else is plotting and intriguing also. In this case, they have endeavored to conceal their own schemes in he loudness of their denunciations against others. They may thank themselves for the thank its editor for the promptitude with which he has aided in turning the effects of their ambitious plans, with irresistible force,

upon their own heads." Remarks by the editor of the Telegraph That this article, which appears editorially in the Globe, was written by Mr. Kendall, is manifest. That Mr. Kendall ddes know all about the establishment of the Globe, we ad mit. He now pretends that "but for intrigues hostile to Gen. Jackson himself, to the peace, usefulness, and efficiency of his administration, of which the editor [of the Telegraph] couraged, and, it is presumed, would never

have taken place."

Here, we have the distinct assertion of Mr. sations, and correspondence for the last eighteen months, which have not been concented from the real friends of the administration" is the cause of the origin of the Globe. Here is a bold avowal that the Globe was established to put down the Telegraph. Now, Mr. Kendall knows that the editor of the Telegraph dall knows that the editor of the Telegraph the Mississippi. neither he or Mr. Blair dare controvert, that this statement is utterly untrue. But, if Mr K. is so well informed of the correspondence

the State of Georgia. They will no doubt be "the whole figure", with the opposition folks likewise gratified to hear that the editors of the and respond to the sentiment, any body rath-Intelligencer are note satisfied upon that quest er than he. Henry Clay, he says, is the man:

National Inteligencer of this morning.
GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

The Supreme Court of the United States erminated its annual session yesterday. Among the decisions pronounced previous to the adjournment, was one upon the appli-cation, on the part of the Cherokee nation. for an injunction to stay certain proceedings of the State of Georgia. The decision of the

Court was an unequivocal denial of the in-Junction.

The opinion of the Court was read by Chief Justice MARSHALL, and is therefore to be presumed to be from his luminous mind and pen. We have not been able to obtain it for publication, anxiously as we desired to do so. We heard it read, however, and shall venture so far to report the grounds of it, as to state, that the Court disclaims jurisdiction of the case, on the ground that the Cherokee Nation is not a foreign nation, in the sense of the Con-stitution. These Indian nations, it is the opinion of a majority of the Court, are not Sovereigns, independent of the sovereignty of the United States, but Domestic depen-Nations, in a state of "pupilage" to the United States, or in a relation corresponding to that which wards have to their guardiags .-The Supreme Court, therefore, cannot take cognizance of cases to which it is sought to make them parties as Nations. With respect to the rights of the Cherokees, however, as individuals, to the lands guaranteed to them, it was pretty distinctly in i na ed in the opin on

Court for adjudication. The opinion went on to say, that, if the objection to entertaining jurisdiction in this case weet not fatal to the application, there were other grounds on which an application for the interierence of this Court in the case would encember grave objections. If jurisdiction was exercised in the case, it must be on the ground that the Cherokees are a foreign haion; and the relations between foreign powers and the States are placed in the charge of different branch of the Government. this Court to undertake to arbitrate such questions, would be to assume a political power not intended to be vested in it. If it were true, as argued, that the Cherokee nation is oppressed by the State of Georgia, &c. &c. it belonged not to this Court, (the opinion con-cluded,) but to other tribunals, to assert their

of the Court, that there is a mode by which

they may be brought before the Supreme

rights and redress their wrongs.

Mr. Justice Baldwin delivered a very long separate opinion, agreeing entirely in the conclusion to which the majority of the Court had arrived, but not concurring in the views taken in the opinion which had been read. Mr. Justice Jourson also delivered a sopa-

rate opinion on the question.

Our own opinion on the subject is of little consequence; but the reasoning of the Court upon the constitutional provisions bearing upon the case appeared to us to be conclusive.

Wild Rice .- We are indebted to Col. Stambaugh, Indian agent at Green Bay, for the following notice of this singular vegetable. Col. Stambaugh has left with the Editor a small quantity of this Rice, which will be disributed to persons who may desire to experiment on its culture. Would it not grow on soon set him at large from the malice of his the margin of the Deleware and Chesapeake powerless enemy. At eighty years of age he

north latitude. I have not ascertained that it I tal exclusion of all who might take a deep and is peculiar to any particular kind of soil, but affectionate interest in this his last moment. grows most luxuriantly in still, slugglish The day before this melancholy event, his streams, which bottoms having a proportion of sand and loam. Those who are best acstreams, which bottoms having a proportion of sand and loam. Those who are best acquainted with its history, at Green Bay, believe it to be a biennial plant; requiring the period of their aged father, to offer him their fill al conof sand and loam. Those who are it to be a biennial plant; requiring the period of two years from the fall of the seed to bring it to maturity—but the Indians pronounce it to be an annual plant—the old chiefs, who are now with me, are firm in this belief, and I nave no doubt of the correctness of their opinion. That it grows from the seed and not from the root, all appear to be perfectly satisfied. The stalk is from four to fifteen feet fied. The stalk is from four to inteen feet in length, depending upon the depth of the water, to which element, I believe, its growth is exclusively confined: the shortest stalks, it is said, generally yielded the most grain. I have seen it in great abundance, in water from three to ten feet deep. The Indians harvest their Rice on For river and its tributary streams about the middle of September, and forther nearly apparationable service—in the further north proportionably earlier-in the 47th degree of north latitude it is ripe, when it is but shooting into heads at Green Bay, about two and a half degrees South of that

The mode pursued by the Indians in gathering their Rice is quite diverting. Two or was the principal agent, the establishment of the through the Rice, the others hem the this paper [the Globe] would have been distalks into the cance and beat off the grain with small sticks; in this way they collect their load in a few minutes. It grows so luxurantly Kendall, that the editor of the Telegraph was sin that it is sometimes difficult to find the engaged in intrigues hostile to Gen. Jackson; channel for small boats, although it is a fine and that, "his designs, intrigues, convertant the portage between the in Fox river, near the portage of the Quiscon navigable stream. The portage between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers is only about a mile and a quarter. Yet I believe there is not a stalk of Rice to be found in the Ouisconsin. I have not heard this circumstance satisfacto-

The Louisville Daily Journal is a paper conthis statement is utterly untrue. But, if Mr K. is so well informed of the correspondence of the editor of the Telegraph, he can certainly produce some positive proof of the intrigues which he alleges have been carried on for eighteen months. We hereby release all persons whatever, from any injunctions of secreey, and defy Mr. K: to princed a single conversation, however confidential; which will sustain his charge. We thus remove all impedent and blired to the Louisville Daily Journal is a paper conducted with singular courtesey and frankness.—

Speaking of Gen. Jackson, that print says—
sive admit that he does not possess a single qualification for the Presidency; that he has not done a single good act with a good motive, that he has applied hundreds of thousands of the nation's money to his own private ase—all this and more we freely admit." The suphowever confidential; which will sustain his charge. We thus remove all impedent and challenge the proof. Having done so, we defly the editors of the Globe to do the same thing for themselves, their counsellors, aiders, and abetters. We ask of the press throughout the U.S, the sheer justice of republishing this arbit. We then the press throughout the thick.

Minois —We leave from the Illinois Adve.

-grants him bloody, Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful, Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin That has a name;" and there "this honest creature" kindly ends

the enumeration, with an innocent inuendo,

ion. We may hope that opposition to the we are in favor of him and no one else," emoval of the Indians will cease, and that all and if he cannot be elected, he thinks it will

From the Miffla (Pa.) Eagle.
Solomon G. Krepps, a Schator of the Penn-ylvania Legislature from Fayette county, and an anti-mason, some time since addressed a letter to Mr. Donelson, the private Secretary of General Jackson, intimating to him that the Pennsylvania Legislature had it in con-templation to nominate General Jackson for re-election; and wishing to know of him whether General Jackson would again be a candidate if nominated. Mr. Krepps is a Senator and has received the confidence of his fellow citizens; it would have been a breach of politeness not to have answered his letter; although if Mr. Donelson had known his full character he would have refused an answer. The following is the answer of Mr. Donelson. in which he states that the President "would no doubt, feel it a most grateful compliment to be thus assured that the course of his ad-ministration has not disappointed the wishes of Pennsylvania, to whose partiality and early support he is much indebted."

Now, what was the conduct of Mr. Krepps after having received this very polite and cautious reply to his officious letter? Why he at once communicated the fact to an anti-masonic editor, who is known to be among the most violent and slanderous of the encmies of General Jackson. Solumon Krepps an Anti-Mason! Why did he write to Mr. Donelson? Obviously to procure aliment for the slanderers of General Jackson to feed upon; and the anti masons are welcome to all

themselves.
The conduct of Mr. Krepps will be considered still more remarkable, when it is known that he did not even attend the meeting of the nembers of the Legislature that nominated Gen. Jackson for re-election.

The King of Sardinia has just published as edict calling three new classes of conscripts 41st degree of latitude, to the bay of New under arms. It is said that the Piedmontese York, or midway of the said river, and to the army, by means of this reinforcement, will be midway of the channel of the said bay of New raised to 120,000 men. This extraordinary development of force, connected with a multitude of other circumstances, particularly the said river, bay and sound in the like extent. recall of the S. rdinian Ambassador at Paris, does not allow a belief in the pacific disposiion of the Cabinet of Turin.

Pedro de Mello Brayner, Minister of Justice, during the late Regency, and formerly repre-sentative of his sovereign at various Europe-an Courts; an individual who had drawn to himself the highest degree of respectability from his long-tried services, well-directed tal ents, and universal integrity of conduct. Al-most from the very moment that Don Miguel set his foot on shore at Belem, was Pedro de Mello sent a prisoner to Belem Castle, and afterwards, for greater security, placed in solita-confinement in a dungeon of Fort St. Ju-lian. It is known that he consoled himself with this reflection, that, at his age, the question of liberty or imprisonment was of little consequence, otherwise than as death would

soon set him at large from the malice of his Canal?

It is found in nearly all the streams and marshes norta of the forty-second parallel of north latitude. I have not second parallel of dents, but among his prison-guards, to the tosolations, and receive from him his last pater-nal blessing, but they met with the cruel mor-tification of a refusal! The body itself still must remain an imprisoned relict, to be buried beneath the pavement of the prison-as there is no consecrated burial ground within the confines of this Fort-or be consigned, as others have been heretofore, to the wild waters that beat against its walls.

A respectable gentleman of this city, the head of a family, requests us to mention, by way of caution to the public, a circumstance in which he was a party materially concerned.

A few days since his lady was called to the in which he was a party materially concerned.

A few days since his lady was called to the door to speak with a young woman who sceraded very anxious to see her. Mrs. G———, as we shall call her, enquired whether charity was asked for; and, on receiving an answer

Internative, who is called a clerk the Yankee sense of the word) good for nothing fellow, will be Captain of the regiment—his price is only fifty thousand dollars, and those who know him think this dog cheap.

In Mr. I. Mer. Adv. was asked for, and, on receiving an answer in the negative, remarked that she was then particularly engaged, requesting her to come again the following morning.—This the young woman promised to do; observing that she had something to communicate of the utmost importance to her peace of mind.

The lady made her husband acquainted

with the matter, and desired him to be within call at the time appointed for the interview. At eleven o'clock the young woman came — Her story was, that Mr. G. had seduced her a year before, and that she was now the unmarried mother of an unfortunate little one, four months old; whether girl or boy we are not informed. He had accessed her as she stood gazing into the shop window of a silversmith; asking whether she would like to have a musical box which he saw she was admiring. She said yes; he went in, bought it, and gave it to her. She then, with a child of ten years of age, whom she held by the hand, walked away with him, &c. The lady asked whether she could recognize the gentleman; and she said, in the old form, that she had but too much reason to know him. Mr. G. was then called, and came in. His accuser declared. at once, that he was the man. He expressed his determination to detain her, and directed his son to go for a constable. His lady, con-vinced that the tale was a mere fabrication, but naturally desirous to hear no more of it, laid her hand on his arm, and begged him to let the girl go. The jade seized the chance -bolted, and was out of reach in a minute.

The following singular incident is said to have occurred near Waterford a few years rego.—There is a bridge over the Mohawk just below the Cohoes falls, a long and dark passage, some fifty feet above the rocky bed of the river. It seems they were repairing the bridge, and feemst to be a long and the river. bridge, and forgot to close up the entrance with their lives. When the Doctor and Mrs. on one side, when a horseman, ignorant of the risque he was incurring, entered upon the dangerous passage. When he reached the flames raged so strongly as to render escape

From the U.S. Telegraph.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Supreme Court, the venerable Chief Justice delivering the opinion, have refused the injunction asked by the Cherokees against the State of Granie Them in the Cherokees against the State of Granie Them in the Cherokees against the State of Granie Them whole figure" with the opposition folks the had not dropped from the clouds. The control of the paragraph, the keeper a bed, the bridge being impassable to any but a goal or a gooblin. The traveller however, succeeded in knocking the fellow up there are others quite as bad, and a little worse and induced and him to come out with his landary than the composition folks. he had not dropped from the clouds. The recently awakened man, however, seemed so shy of the wet and shivering stranger, and cast so many fearful looks towards the dark alley from which he had just emerged, that the other impatiently snatching the lauthern from his hands, wheeled his horse towards the bridge. those who desire the welfare of the aboriginies of the country, will funite in promoting their collocation and per anent location was not deMississippi river. The decision was not delivered until after our paper went to press and if we cannot get such a one, we have no far beneath, the traveller was so shocked with yesterday. We copy the following from the anxiety to exchange one bad body for another his narrow escape from so horrible a fate, far beneath, the traveller was so shocked with bad body, in order to tantalize the country with that he fainted upon the spot. His sagacious hope deferred."—N. Y. Ev. Post. and sure footed horse had crossed upon the central timber of the bridge—the planking having been all taken up—and if he swerved the width of a fetlock from his perilous way, would have involved his rider in the certain death that awaited him on either side. N. Y. American

From the Mobile Register, March 5. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXI

We have been politely furnished by a pas-senger in the ship Wanderer, from Vera Craz with files of the Censor, a daily paper publis! ed at Vera Cruz up to the 18th ultime. They are in the hands of a friend for translation, and whatever is found of sufficient interest will appear in our next paper. The news of Guerrero's apprehension and imprisonment reached us some days ago-it now appears that he has been executed. We have seen a letter, dated at Mexico, the 17th February, from which we have been kindly permitted to make the following interesting extract:

"General Guerrero was executed at Opraco on the 14th instant, and in consequence of the decisive measure, many of his party have espoused the cause of the existing government and we have no doubt but our revolutions troubles are at an end; at least well. Alvarez is the only leading man new arms, and the exhausted state of his respecces will soon compel him to abandon his im-portant posts. Since the News of Guerretos execution reached Mexico, the city has exthe advantages they can derive from such hibited a continual scene of festivity. The dishonorable conduct, on the part of one of bells of the Cathedral and the Convents have been in constant motion for many hours."

New York vs. New Jersey .- It appears that New Jersey has commenced a sur in the bupreme Court of the U. S. in which she sets orth that s. e is justly and lawfully entitled to the exclusive jurisdiction and property of and over the waters of the Hudson River, from the 41st degree of latitude, to the bay of New York, and the whole of Staten-Island Sound tog ther with the land covered by water of the To bring the matter to an issue, she has filed her bill accordingly, and procured a subpena to be served on the Governor and Attackey Gen-On the morning of the 3.7h of Dec. died in the people of the state of New York and answer thereunder the penalty of five bundeed dollars. The Governor has informed the Levels are. that unless otherwise directed, he shall instruct he Attorny General to protest against any evidence of right on the part of the state of New Jersey by appearing and contest the suit in its progress to its final result.—N Y. E.

Massachusetts Marriage Bill - The Boston Patriot says:

the Western Mad, who Marries Bill pro-position, and passed in the House of Representatives on Saturday it is made lawful for any authorized person to oin in marriage any pegro, mulatto or ledian to any white person. Formerly the law imposed a penalty on any one so marrying, and the marriage itself was declared null and

This is certainly important. It is known to all the world that Massachusetts showed by the census, that she then possesse does possess, fourteen thousand sighing damsels; or in other words, that there was a surplus female population over the male of foureen thousand. Now, we seriously advise the fair dames of the Bay State, to take tage of this proposed law, no doubt intended for their special benefit, for we know a whole regiment of very sober and excellent young gentleman in this city, who dislike the folly, ashion and extravagance of our dandizettes, and whenever the spring advances and travelling becomes tolerable, they intend forthwith to proceed to Massachusetts, wife-hunting. Let the sighing damsels put on their artless looks, and homespun dresses, they will then achieve more conquests than with all the artificial gaudry and toroign finery in christen-dom. If it be any consolation to them, we are authorized to say, that one of the E-ditorial fraternity, who is called a clever (in

REFORM IN BRITAIN. 'The London'Times, which perhaps expresses the feelings of the nation with as much fidelity as any other print in the country gives the tollowing enumeration of subjects, to which the attention of the new administration should be directed:

1. Retrenchment of Expenditures. 2. Parliamentary Reform.
3. Reform in the Law Proceedings. 4. Revision of the Poor Laws. 5. Abolition of the Game Laws.

6. Total Repeal of the Corn Laws.
7. A better distribution of the Paxes, and entire release from some of them; and 8. An overthrow of all vile Manopolics, which enable individuals, or knots of men to rob

the community, in a manner at once insulting to the rights of commerce, and ruinous to

Fire in Georgetown, D. C.—A destructive fire occured in Georgetown, at an early hour yesterday morning, By which much property was consumed, and which caused no little alarm to the inhabitants. It commenced in the house of the Rev. Doctor Balch, opposite to what are called Gox's buildings, and before it could be got under, had totally destroyed the Doctor's residence, together with the four ad-joining dwelling houses. The cause cannot be well ascertained, but it is believed to have of originated in the drawing-room where it is sup-posed the fire had not been sufficiently extin-guished the night previous. It was first discorcred by the watchmen who patrols that part of the town, between 3 and 4 o clock, A. M. who observed volumes of smoke and flame to isshe from the front windows.

The plarm was instantly given, and just in

sufficient time to enable the inmates to escape

he that means utterly i extremity, they were for the rear, on the roof o stood, which ran along at the imminent paril escape from inevitable inmates in like m was the devouring nat no part of the furniture be saved and so rapidly to the other dwellings, be extracted from them. who lived adjoining James C. Wilson and J with their several far attendance; and every them, and the citizens though occurring at suc lives were lost, nor we sustained. We have n less estimated. HAGTHRN SI

> AND PEOPLE EASTO TUESDAY MA

We have seen annou sure, the decision of the the prayer of the Chere junction, against the S pend the operation of t within the reserved I proceeding, we presur sue the great question the Indians and the St ders they may respect decision the policy of tion is triumphantly su The right of proper the Indians occupy, ac

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ry, consisting of some more than the Indians cupy, when, in fact, th power to do so, it question of property; dians should remove them West of the M ment will make them their present possession comfort in their new Indians should choose sent possessions, they the laws of Georgia, ation as may be levice in common with the This taxation, as well reserved lands, we's event, would be just States. The demand unreasonable, when General Government the lands ceded to h gia (in consideration more than treble the question and claimed The idea of a sov

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for the Indians has b ciple in this matter could have been brok would have been sa think, however, that these deruted friend zealous supporters o some shame and ren ster which their pri stead of the twenty-f constitution, they view, the twentyto be a sovereign together under the for mutual preserve States, within the by them, have one independent nation right of perpetual immunity from th this claim support the confederacy. Who can look

ted imaginations l We are still wit domestic. A little in possession of m The next arrivals, volope the course nets of Europe, in movements of the Ireland, too, if we be the subjects of ly-as the arrest ates, does not see to quiet the distur

abhorrence. Yet

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Murder .- We ing last, a Mrs. I husband, was mu Vienna, in Doro understood the f knew of her husb ble sum of mone sons ut Vienna, s

osed and passable traveller fellow up h his lanhe recentso shy of ad cast so from his ne bridge. ruck upon the water cked with sagacious upon the e swerred ke certain merican.

rch 5. M MEXI me. They slation, and t interest w appears have seen 7th Febru-

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ppears that r in the Suich she sets v entitled to bay of New r. and to the bay of New land Sound like extent. she has filed d a subpœpa ttare y Gon-Leg six ore, shall mat net against anv of the state of intest the suit NYEP. -The Boston

so marrying, ared null and It is known to seed, and still sighing damere was a surmale of foursly advise the oubt intended slody a wools cellent young like the folly dandizettes, ces and travintend foriawife-hunting. n their artles they will then m christento them, we e of the E. da clever (in ood for nothe regiment— I dollars, and Mer. Adv.

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IN. haps express ith as much country , gives subjects, to dministration ires. dings.

l'axes, and opolies, which men to rob t once insultd ruinous to A destructive an carly hour

d no little anenced in the and before it destroyed the the four aduse cannot be cal to have of here it is supciently extins first discoris that part of k, A. M. who leme to isshe

, and just in tes to escape for and Mrs. pted to make the door, the ender escape

with the view of obtaining it. The instremity, they were fortenate enough to succeed in effecting a landing from a window in the range, on the roof of a shed, as we understood, which ran along the bouse; and thus at the imminent fifth of their lives, did that and woman have been committed for trial, escape from inevitable death within. The other immates in like manner escaped. Such was the devouring nature of the fames, that no part of the furniture or other property could be strated from them. The other sufferes who lived a brief the first of their divided as the first of their divided as the first of their divided as the first of the furniture or other property could be strated from them. The other sufferes who lived a abrief the first of the first of the furniture of the fames, that no part of the furniture or other property could be strated from them. The other sufferes who lived a price is the content of the furniture or other property could be strated from them. The other sufferes who lived a point of the furniture of the fames, that no part of the furniture or other property could be strated from them. The other sufferes who lived a form them. The other sufferes who lived a down and a sea and strated from them. The other sufferes who lived a form them will be strated from them. The other sufferes who lived a down and a sea and strated from them. The other sufferes who lived a form the first of the furniture or other property could be strated from them. The other sufferes who lived a first of the furniture or other property could be strated from them. The other sufferes will be saved and so rapidly did they communicate to the other divided as the first of the united with the view of obtaining its trained to the other will be suffered in the decision of the SUPPEME OURT of the UNITED STATES, on the subject of the UNITED STAT Georgetown and of this city were alert in their attendance; and every exertion was used by them, and the citizens at large. Fortunately

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MARCH 29, 1831.

We have seen announced with much pleasure, the decision of the Supreme Court on the prayer of the Cherokee Indians for an injunction, against the State of Georgia, to suspend the operation of the laws of that State within the reserved Indian territory. This proceeding, we presume, has fairly put in issue the great question of sovereignty between the Indians and the States within whose borders they may respectively reside, and in its

have guaranteed to the Cherokees a fee land, republicans, and Daniel Abbott and Phisimple estate in the whole reserved territoneas Handerson, federalists, are elected Senary, consisting of some millions of acres of land tors. In District No. 6, there is probably no more than the Indians now do or ever can oc-the highest candidate. In the House of Recupy, when, in fact, they had no constitutional power to do so, it is nevertheless, a mere ic majority will be at least sixty. Only in one question of property; and we trust, if the Indians should remove to the country offered them West of the Mississippi, the Govern- Harford Convention during the late war) have ment will make them such an allowance for the federalists been able in the late election to their present possessions, as will place them in ven here their majority has been reduced with comfort in their new homes. If however the in the last two years from more than 2000 to Indians should choose to remain in their pre- less than 700! sent possessions, they must become subject to the laws of Georgia, and subject to such taxation as may be levied on the Cherokee lands, in common with the other lands of the State. This taxation, as well as the full value of the This taxation, as well as the full value of the reserved lands, we should think, in such an event, would be justly demanded of the U. States. The demand could not be considered unreasonable, when it is considered that the General Government has already received for the lands ceded to her by the State of Geortic and the badily members, he is not reputed intemperate, the lands ceded to her by the State of Geortic and the badily members, he is not reputed intemperate. And yet, drinking within these limits, he may be intemperate in respect to inordinate desire. gia (in considerations dead cannot graid extin-guish the Indian dies since ear, and lands) the present effect on his health and temper, and question and claimed by the Cherokees.

The idea of a sovereign, independent na-God has made the human body to be sustained by food and sleep, and the mind to be for any dependent of that state, and singurated by effort and the regular health one which has grown up in the distempered minds of a rancorous opposition. Sympathy for the Indians-has been the least moving principle in this matter. If the administration could have been broken down by it, its authors would have been broken down by it, its authors would have been satisfied. We cannot have the grant failed by containing the mind to be sustain the body to be sustain the body to be sustain the contained the mind to be invigorated by effort and the regular healths to detection. The Post adds, that a few days since it was influence of this moral government. And who every feoreth the discovered by the derangement of the books, papers and furniture, that another Banking the mind, or cheer the heart, applies habitually the stimulus of ardent spirits, does violence to the intellect fallers, or a muscle is unstrung.

It is a matter of undoubted certainty, that habitual tippling is were than periodical drunk-habitual tippling is were than periodical drunk-habitual tippling is were than periodical drunk-habitual tippling is werse than periodical drunk-habitual tippling is were the control of the blusts of the Hous. Will be made to that of the Hous. Will be made to that the detection.

The post add \$1.3.2 per bushel.

Corn.—There has been a good dean of the thinks the could have been broken down by it, its authors would have been satisfied. We cannot but think, however, that in their cooler moments, drinks himself dead all but simple breathing, also m these dexeted friends of humanity, these most zealous supporters of the Union, will look with some shame and remorse on the political monster which their principles would have formed out of our now admirable Government. Instead of the twenty-four independent sovereignsters of the Docks who will be supported as intemperance. The use of ardent spirits and the locks spoiled daily, as ministering to cheerfulness, or bodily vigor, ought to be regarded as intemperance. A board for the example of the locks will out-live for years the man who drinks litting in Maiden lane with false the wards of the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled to find the locks spoiled. A board for the example of the locks will out-live for years the man who drinks litting in Maiden lane with false the wards of the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled. A board for the example of the locks will out-live for years the man who drinks litting in Maiden lane with false the wards of the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled. A board for the example of the locks will out-live for years the man who drinks litting in Maiden lane with false the wards of the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled to find the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled to find the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled to find the locks spoiled to find the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled to find the wards of the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled the wards of the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled the wards of the locks spoiled to find the locks spoiled. The wards of the locks spoiled the wards of the locks spoiled the wards of the wards of the locks wards of the locks spoiled. ties united in the Federal compact by our constitution, they would have presented to view, the twenty-four states each claiming

The next arrivals, we think it likely, will develope the course of many, if not all the cubinets of Europe, in regard to the revolutionary movements of the continent. England and Iroland, too, if we are not much mistaken, will be the subjects of great public interest, shortly-as the arrest of O'Connell and his associates, does not seem to us very well calculated to quiet the disturbances of this empire.

Morder .- We learn that on Tuesday morning last, a Mrs. Insley, in the absence of her husband, was murdered at her residence, near Vienna, in Dorchester county. As we have understood the facts, it seems, her servants knew of her husband having left a considerable aum of money in her charge, for some perble aum of money in her c

The following gentlemen have recently been nominated as candidates for the Vice Presiden-

cy of the U. S. Mr. Crawford, of Geo.; Judge Smith, of S. them, and the citizens at large. Fortunately though occurring at such an untimely hour, no lives were lost, nor were any serious injuries sustained. We have not heard the amount of less estimated.

EASTERN SHORE WHICH AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Mr. Crawford, of Geo.; Judge Smith, of S. C. the Hon. James Buchanan; the Hon Henry A. Mohleaberg; the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson; Gen. Garret D. Wall, of New Jersey; Francis Granger of New York, the Hon. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana; the Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire; the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, of Ky. the Hon. Ambrose Spencer of New York.

U. S. Tel.

VILGINIA ELECTIONS.

Mr. Chinn is a candidate for the next Con-Mr. Chins is a candidate for the next Congress in Northern Neck District, in opposition to Mr. Taliaferro, the present incumbent; and we learn, also that Messrs. John M. Garnett and John H. Upshaw are candidates in the King William District, lately represented by the venerable John Roane. The new candidates are all republicans of the Jeffersonian school of '98, and would make faithful representatives of those principles from which the old dominino has never swerved.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. The democratic majority for Governor will be FIVE THOUSAND nearly; the six demodecision the policy of the present administra-tion is triumphantly sustained.

The right of property in the lands which the Indians occupy, so far as we are inform-med, has never been questioned by any State, nor even by any respectable indi-vidual in the Union. If the United States have guaranteed to the Cherokees a fee presentatives, of 231 members, the democratthe south west which sent its member to the M. H. Pat.

### [Communicated for the Whig.] INTEMPERANCE.

No. L

THE NATURE OF INTEMPERANCE. more than treble the value of the lands now in moral sensibilities, and what is more, in resbodily and mental imbecility, or sottish drunk-

God has made the human body to be sus-

leterie is effects, or exercise such discretion and self government, as that the quantity will not be increased, and bodily intirmittes and mental imbecility be the result, and, in more

al application, and the heart its limits of feeling, and the nervous system of healthful ex-hilaration; and whatever you gain through stimulus, by way of anticipation, is only so much intellectual and vital power cut off at the latter end of life. It is this occult intemperance, of daily drinking, which generates a host of bodily infirmities and diseases, loss of appe-tite—nausea at the stomach—disordered bile —obstructions of the liver—jaundice—dropsy—hoarseness of voice—coughs—consumptions—rheumatic pains—epilepsy—gout—colic—palsy—apoplexy—insanty—are the body-guards which attend intemperance, in the form of tippling, and where the odious name of drunkenness may perhaps be never applied.

A multitude of persons, who are not accounted drunkards, create disease, and shorten their days by what they denominate a contains some farther items of intelligence. obstructions of the liver-jaundice-dropsy ed and shot.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.
ROBBERY OF THE CITY BANK One of the most extensive bank robberies that et has fallen to our lot to record, has taken place since the susing of the City Bank, on Saturday last. At the usual hour this morning Mr. Lancaster S. Burling, the first teller, cantil of Jan. 15, 1992.

sinburgh. 20,000 Morris Canal and Banking Company. 2,500 Rutland Bank, Vermont.

3.000 Orange County Bank. 2,000 Newburgh Bank. 2,000 Morris Bank, New Jersey.

2,000 Morris Bank, New Jersey.

200 Spanish Doubloons.

And a large amount of the Notes of the different Banks in this city. No Collection Notes, Checks, or any other Securities held by the Bank, were taken, The door of the Bank and vault were found on Monday morning, closed and locked as usual.
G. A. WORTH, Cash'r of the city Bank.

New York, March 21st, 1831.

A slip from the office of the Mercantile Advertiser says:—"The capital stock of the City Bank is \$1,250,000. The loss of so large a sum as \$138,000 has created a panic among the stockholders—and the stock which was at par on Saturday, is offered at 85. The utmost vigilance is and will be used for the detection of the robbers, and it seems hard-ty possible that the villains can escape with their plunder."

The New York Gazette of Tuesday mor-plans, and that the perpetrators were no mean adepts in their vocation. They also displayed a good deal of tact in confining themselves to the abstraction of the bills of other banks

Two or three unsuccessful attempts were also made on Saturday night to enter stores in Maiden lane with false keys, in doing which the wards of the locks were twisted and bent,

A board for the examination of Midshipmen has been ordered to convene the first Monday in next month, at Gosport Navy Yard, consist-ing of the following Officers: Commodore James Barron, President.

Captains—Jacob Jones
Lewis Warrington
G. C. Read

not be increased, and bodily intirmittes and metal imbecility be the resulf, and, in more than half the instances, including not not so increased, and bodily intirmittes and metal imbecility be the resulf, and, in more than half the instances, including against this apping and mining of the constitution which the limits respectively claimed by them, there one or more sovereign and independent nations of savages, claiming the right of perpetual self-government, and total immunity from the laws of the States; and this claim supported by the united force of the confederacy.

Who can look at such a picture but with abhorence. Yet such has been the darling of the opposition for some time past. Happy for the country, thrice happy for the leaders of the opposition for some time past. Happy for the country, thrice happy for the clear of the opposition the Supreme Court have broken the charm with which their distors and imaginations had bound them.

We are still without news, either forcign or domestic. A little time, however, must put us in possession of much intercesting intelligence. The next arrivals, we think it likely, will de ed in Candia, and every effort was making to pacify the Greeks of that island. Twenty two villages had made their submission. As a proof of the discipline which is enforced in the Egytian army, it is stated that a captain who had been guilty of taking a carpet and 400 piasters in money from the house of a Greek, was tried by a court martial, condemn.

rest of the squadron were at Mahon.

Buenos Ayres - By the brig Jane, Capt. Atwater, Buenos Ayres papers have been received to January 15th inclusive. War between

on Saturday last. At the usual hour this morning Mr. Lancaster S. Burling, the first teller, unlocked the vault, to take out the necessary money for the business of the day. On his entering he found that, since he deposited the money oa Saturday afternoon, the vault had been entered: and it was soon ascertained that upwards of TWO HUNDRED & TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS had been taken away, the greater part of which was in city bills.

The police Magistrates, with Mr. Hays, have been through the building, and examined the premises, and we believe all are satisfied that the bank and vault were entered with false keys. The Police are now on the alert, and we hope, before long, we shall be able to anuounce the arrest of the villians, and the recovery of the property.

The other particulars will be found in the advertisement which follows. Among the property abstracted was a trunk belonging to the Messrs. Allen, containing between thirteen and fourteen thousand doltars in bills of the country banks.

Effect THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The Housand Caylor and that the leader that we are on the interior, scemed inevitable. The Gazeta Mercantil of Jan. 15, says:—

and the Jan. 15, says:—

and those of the interior, scemed inevitable. The Gazeta Mercantil of Jan. 15, says:—

and the Jan. 15, says:—

and to the state of uncertainty in which we have so long been fluctuating. On Thursday the save so long been fluctuating. On the save so long be

try banks.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

ited the Vandalia, and subsequently the national slip Sarandi. Salutes were fired, &c.

The Draid took a slave schooner close to Bahia, with 58 slaves. They had nearly finished searching her, when, by chance, an officer put his sword into the bung hole of one of the water tuns, and was answered by a cry within. The cask was broken open, and out crent three fine coast of Mina blacks. They immediately proceeded below, and found in the immense puncheons more slaves. Of and complainants or either of them. course the schr. was immediately seized, and has come in in company with the frigate.

From the Bultimore American of Saturday last

GRAIN-Wheat-Some parcels of Bay wheat have the quality has generally been ordinary. On Monday a lot of prime red was sold at \$1.34 per bushel. Since then the sales have ranged from \$1.30 for good parcels, down to 85 cents the has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester per bushel. Since then the sales have ranged from \$1.30 for good parcels, down to \$5 cents for well and the parties and the pa

held at 37 cents.

Clover Seed.—The wagon price ranges to day from \$4 a \$4.50 per bushel, as in quality. Sules from store of ordinary to good, at \$4.50 a \$4.75 per bushel. The latter rate appears

to be the prevailing one for good seed from stores to-day.

Flux Seed.—Wagon price \$1.12i a \$1.20;
store price \$1.25 a \$1.30 per bushel.

## MARRIED

In this town on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Robert W. Goldsborough, Mr. JOHN P. PACA, Jr. of Queen Ann's county, to Miss Her-TY VIRGINIA, daughter of the late James Nicholson, Esq. of this county.
On Monday evening last, by the Rev. G.
G. Cgokman, Mr. Isaac T. Cox, to Miss Ma-

Also, on Tuesday evening last, by the same Mr. James M. C. Millis, to Miss Elizapeth OREM all of this county.

## New Fire Company.

A meeting will be held on Friday next first April, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House, for the purpose of forming a new Fire Compa-cy, to which meeting the citizens generally

## VENDUE.

The terms of sale made known on the day

of sale; which will take place at the premises lately occupied by the deceased, near Hillsborough. Attendance given by JOHN FLYNN, Adm'r. march 29 of Edward Flyan, dec'd.

house to let. The subscriber will rent for the ba-lance of the year, on easy terms to a good tenant, the HOUSE he lately oc-cupied on Goldsborough street. It is a very pleasant and agreeable situation for a small fa-mily, and last a most excellent search

volume, 8vo. Law Binding, price \$2.—By a word word word word with Baltimore Bar. This volume will be found to subserve the convenience of the law profession, and will be found highly interesting to merchants and dealers generally, and all Magistrates.

march 17—march 29 St

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, in the case of Isaac Bowers and Daniel P. Bowers, deceased, complainants, and Howell Bowcrs, defendant, the subscriber will expose
to public sale, to the highest bidder at the
front door of the Court house, in the town of
Easton, on 'TUESDAY the 26th day of April next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, in
the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of
that day, all that farm and plantation, together with the appurtenances, situate, lying and
being in 'Talbot county, near the head of Dividing Creck, containing 1375 acres of land,
more or less, that was sold and conveyed by
John Bowers and Mary Bowers to the said
Howell Bowers, on the 11th day of January,
1819, and afterwards to witt on the 15th day
of January, 1819, Mortgaged by the said Howell Bowers, to the aforesaid John Bowers. ers, deceased, complainants, and Howell Bow-ers, defendant, the subscriber will expose of January, 1819, Mortgaged by the said How-ell Bowers, to the aforesaid John Bowers.

This farm is handsomely situated in a very agreeable neighbourhood, lying on Dividing Creek, and about a mile and a half from the The City Bank of this City having been entered by means of false keys, between Satar-lia, with 280 of the crew of the British Bright and The improvements are a very comfortable for the recovery of the property, and a proportionate sum for any part of it. The following comprises the whole amount of the robberty, including deposits of or safe keeping:

The British bright Druid had arrived at Baha, with 280 of the crew of the British Bright and. The improvements are a very comfortable two story dwelling house, kitchen, grainant, and robbed of a large amount of the frigate being so secured, that it was supportionate sum for any part of it. The following bell had been sent for from England, the frigate being so secured, that it was supposed the frigate being so secured, that it was supposed the frigate being so secured, that it was supposed the frigate being so secured a way when she goes to pieces.

The Druid took a slave schooner close to Bahia, with 58 slaves. They had nearly fin. The British brig Druid had arrived at Bahia, with 280 of the crew of the British Brig Thethis, which was sunk, as before related, purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved seemity to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same, with interest thereon from the day of sale this paid, and on the payment of the purchase mo-

ted, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and bumble servant, WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.



W. C. R's STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passen-ers from and to the Steamboat Maryland. assengers carried to any part of the adjacent

country at a moment's notice.

By The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village lerald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Fimes, Centreville; American, Baltimore; and

# THRASHING MACHINE.

WE, the subscribers, being present at an VV exhibition of L Cooley's Patent Thrashing Machine and Portable Horse Power, in operation at Mr. Buckman's Farm, near Philadelphia, were very much surprised as well as delighted with its operation it being the production of native genius; and as a tribute of merit due to the Patentee, we offer to the public the following facts, viz: it thrashed in BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sule on Thursday the 7th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the personal property of Edward Flynn, late of said county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Utensils generally, Household and Kitchen Furniture; a negro woman, for a term of years; also a quantity of Corn and Corn Blades, and other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale made known on the day of sale; which will take place at the premises heretofore offered to the public, and recom mend it to the agriculturist as a cheap, permanent labor saving machine, and more simple in its construction than any thing of the kind we have ever seen.

Jno. Nichelson, John Buckman, G. Schnubel, Jacob Stadelman, Lower M. C. Jacob Statellian, L.
John Hunter,
Thomas Willard,
Lewis B, Willard,
Philadelphia, feb 3.—march 29

We are authorised to say, that immediate ly after harvest, one of these machines will be put in operation by Col. Edward Lloyd; when an opportunity will be given to all desireus of seeing it, to antisfy thomselves.—Ed. Whig.

are two mares or more at a farm there will be a deduction of titty cents per mare; and in all cases where the meney is paid by the first day of October next, there will be a deduction of fifty cents on the single leap; one dollar on the spring chance, and two on the insurance, provided the parties are satisfied by that time that their mares are with foal.

This fine horse is in great stud condition, and is handled by a first rate ostler.

NIMROD BARWICK.

Virginia Tennessee Hunter, is a dark brown, Virginia I ennessee Hunter, is a dark brown, seven years old this spring, full sixteen hands high, lofty carriage and his movement equal to any horse, he was foaled in Warren county, Tennessee; at four years old he was taken to Bradford county where he remained for two seasons, and proved himself a sure foal getter and his story remains fairty by well ask.

### The Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEAD.

Commenced the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of April, in Ferry Neck on Wednesday and Thursday, and at St. Michels on Friday and Saturday, the week following. He will be at Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue of the time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend paid, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest, and the ratification of the sale by the court and not before, the Trustee is authorised to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear, and discharged, from all claim of the defendant and complainants or either of them.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Trustee.

March 29

UNION

TAVERN,

TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

1831. the above stands once in two weeks through-

Signed

JOHN BENNETT

JOHN D. GREEN

LAMB'T W. SPENCER

JOHN G. STEVENS &

WILLIAM LOVEDAY WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

march 15

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, ap-pointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide the lands and real estate of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said Commission agreeably to law on the premises on FRIDAY the 13th day of May next.

Signed

SOLOMON DICKINSON NICHOLAS MARTIN PETER WEBB THOMAS HENRIX, and SOLOMON MULLIEIN.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

lerald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Fimes, Centreville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars and forward their bills to the subscriber.

W. C. R. march 28

THRASHING MACHINE.

AMERICAN HUTEL.

56 Pratt Street, BALTIMORE

THOMAS PEACOCK respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a flower of Entertainment, on. Pratt street, No. 56, four doors from Hanover st.—His table shall be supplied with the best the markets afford, and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitting attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

patronage.

Dadies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week or day, upon accommodating terms.

March 15 6w

JAMES E. ATKINSON WHOLESALE DRUGGIST. Vo. 16, Pratt street, a few doors West from

Light street whorf, Baltimore, OFFERS FOR SALE 250 Kegs White Lead in Oil.

250 Kegs White Lead in Oil.

10 Casks do do Dry.

20 do Epsom Salts.

60 Doz. Castor Oil, cold press'd.

5 Bbis. do do

Together with a general assortment of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-SI UFFS.
GLASS, OIL AND PAINTS.

All of which he will sell on pleasing terms,
and invites dealers in the articles, to give him

Baltimore, March 5th, 1831.—mar 15 3w
Br The Snow-Hill Messenger, Village
Herald, (Princess Anne); Cambridge Chronicle; Centreville Times; and Kent Inquirer, will each insert the above to the amount of one dollar, and forward their bills immediate-ly to the Eastern Shore Whig, for collection.

For Sale, very low for Cash,
A second-hand Piano in complete order.

Any person wishing to examine it, will please call at the Cabinet Ware Room of the subecriber.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

Easton, march 15

galle of water of the flowers.

Committee of Line of the Committee of th

Per order of the Board,
THEO: DENNY, Secretary.
Easton, March 22

4w

The Steam Boat Maryland,



Will continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mernings at 6 o clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day .-Passage and fare the same as last year.

All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni, exponasued out of Talbot county Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered against Robinson Stevens and Peter Stevens, at the suit of Henry M. Bowdle and Ann his wife, formerly Ann Leonard, wil be sold at public sale, for cash, at the from door of the court House, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to wit: one fourth part of a tract of land called Catlain Plains, situate on Island Creek, in Talbot County, be the quantity more or less, the lands and Tenements of the aforesaid Robinson Stevens, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become and due thereon. Attend ance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Margaret D. Nicholson, surviving obligee of Christianna Seth, at the suit of Williamm and James Benny, adm'rs. of Jonathan N. Benny, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on TUES-DAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: one house and lot, situate on the west corner of Goldsborough and Harrison streets, in the Town of Easton, where she at present resides, containing 3-8 of an acre of Land, more or less; also one House and lot, on the east corner of Goldsborough and Harrison Streets, in the Town of Easton, subject to ground rent, containing one fourth of an acre of land, more or less; also 2 tables, one looking glass and six chairs, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Altendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff. March 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a wirt of venditioni exponas is me directed, against Levin Blades, garnishee of Joseph Kemp at the suit of Benjamin Kemp will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front Door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of A-Vickars, on the Wharf at Easton Point. pril next, between the Hours of 10 o'clock. A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M the following prop erty to wit: all the right title, interest and claim of, in and to one house and lot situate in the Town of St. Micheals, where he at present resides; also 2 head of cattle, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

March 22 4w

255 acres of land more or less, taken and wil

andto become due thereon. Attendance given WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Morch 22 4w COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. N pursuance of an order of the Commission ers of the Tax of Talbot county, dated March 8, 1831, will be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M and 5 o'clock, P. 11 o'clock, A. M and will continue to meet on M. all those tracts and parcels of land (or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon,) which were adver-tised in the Gazette, Star and Whig of Eas-ton and the Baltimore Patriot, in August last, on which the tax has not been, or shall not be paid before the day of sale; for the years 1828 and 1829; to be sold for cash, the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and convey-ing, and a proportionable part for advertising. SOL, MULLIKIN. Collector,

of Talbot County Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829. Easton, March 22

THE ENSUING SEASON,

The thorough bred Hunter Stallion SKY LARK; his colts are so much approved of as Tom Jefferson's, and his purity of blood, action and power, either in harness or under the Saddle, fully proves that the Hunter strain is the best where stoutness and speed are required. Price \$500—one half \$250—Season \$120 if limited to fifty mares.

App y to FOR SALE OR HIRE

App y to PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.

"To with the later of The JOHN OF ROANOKE.

The board of Agriculture have The board of Agriculture have, purchased this very celebrated Stallion, and intend offering his services to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, on the lowest terms nesday of next month, (April 18th,) to grant Licences, to qualified applicants, to practice which the cost of such a horse and the risk Medicine, and Surgery, in the State of Mary-attending the purchase, will justify. They attending the purchase, will justify. They flatter themselves that the lovers of fine horses, whether for the turf, saddle or quick draft, will find in him, the union of more fine points than can often be found in the horses of this or any other country. The particulars will be made known in a few days. Easton, March 22

Saddle, Trunk and Harness MANUFACTORY

JOHN W. BLAKE Takes this mothod to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James H. McNeal, adjoining Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery, an opposite the Post Office; where

ie intends keeping on hand, and manufacturing at the shortest notice, all the various artiles connected with his line of business. All of which he will dispose of low for Cash, and assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to merit at least a share of the public patronage.

J. W. B. \$100 REWARD.

WILL be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries who set fire to the Subscriber's dwelling, last

This being the second attempt, application will be made to his Excellency the Governor for a suitable reward by the Executive of Maryland. If, however, such reward should not be offered, or a less reward than the above be offered, the above sum of one hundred dollars will be paid by the subscriber immediately on conviction. EDW D. MULLIKIN. Easton, Md. march 22

notice.

WANTED immediately a Teacher, of so-ber habits and acquainted with reading, writing, arithmetic, and the English grammar, to take charge of a School, of about twenty-five scholars, the Teacher of which has recently departed this life; a married man would be preferred,—a dwelling house being now vacant adjacent to the School House, with which he could be accommodated; application to be made to the subscriber, residing in Caroline county, near the village of Whiteleysburgh. WM. WHITELEY.

March 22

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE fine new Schooner LEONARD, own-ed by Captain Joshua Leonard, and commanded by his son Captain Robinson Leon ard, has commenced her regular routes; leaving Mrs. Vickars's wharf, Easton Point, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday mor-ning, at the same hour. She is a first rate fast sailing schooner, and provided with very comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Capt. Leonard also intends to employ his schooner MARTHA ANN in collecting grain when necessary, for the accommodation of his grain customers.

Orders to be left at the Store of Dr. Thos H. Dawson, or with Thomas Parrott, Easton Point, his clerk, who will also attend at Easton every Saturday for the reception of orders, sued, out of Talbot County Court and to and at Easton Point very Sunday morning un-

BASTON PACKET.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Granary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat,

which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimer. The ARIEL will leave East nine BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbet county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the swit of William Shehan, use of William Dickinson, against Joseph C. Wright will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest & claim of him, the said Joseph C. Wright, of, in and the front door of the court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of A pril next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest & claim of him, the said Joseph C. Wright, of, in and to that farm or plantation on which Priscilla Clark now resides, called part of Carter's sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the Rage, and part of Carter's Forest, containing 1975. the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid vendi-Dawson's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithtioni exponus, and the interest and cost due fully attended to, by 'The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for I Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 22nd, and FRIDAY the the same days in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary a proper, according to law.

By order, JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county feb 22

CASH FOR MEGROES

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eas-tern Shore to still continue their preference

to him for

NEGROES from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the prefrence to SAMUEL REYNOLDS,

St. Mary's College, BALTIMORE.

In calling the attention of the public to the ourse of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually respond to the just and increasing interest manifested throughout the State, on the subject of education. The spirit of inquiry which is awakened, suggests the propriety of soliciting investigation—and the present condition of the College encourages us to look with confi-dence to the nature of the result.

The system of instruction embraces the various Aris and Sciences usually taught in the most extensive Colleges. Latin, Greek, and the Mathematics, are considered as the ground work of genuine scholarship. The study of these branches exercises the youthful mind with the strongest intellectual discipline, at the same time that it opens the richest sources of Literature and Science. Correspondent to their importance, are the facilities of instrucon afforded by the Institution.

But while we are assured that these view are sanctioned by the experience of thorough scholars, we should be unfaithful to the improvements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the prosecution of those funda-mental studies to trench upon the other and in some sense, more practical departments of Collegiate course:-Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, moral and Intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year.— The instruction in the Physical Sciences is not confined to a popular exposition, but is grounded on the solid basis of Mathematical Analysis. An extensive and costly apparatus gives additional interest and efficacy to the course of Chimistry. The text book used for Political Economy, is the English translation of Say's classical work en riched with the lucid and judicious contribu ions of the American editor. The professo of Rhetoric, in addition to his peculiar department, superintends a class of Elocution, in which the Students, for the most part, recite pieces composed by themselves. This arrangement is thought to be a successful attempt to secure the advantages of Collegiate Societies, without the usual inconveniences. Not to speak of the observance of more exact decorum, the youthful orators, while they have all the benefits of competition, are, in a measure guarded against the pernicious influence of premature and injudcious criticisms. What has been said of Rhetoric and Oratory is equally applicable to the mode of instruction in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—The Students having previously made themselves acquainted with the various views of the subject under consideration, are exercised by frequent discussions in the presence of the Professor. A peculiarity which distinguishes this class, and which will be appreciated by the lovers of the classical languages, is that the lessons are recited and the debates conducted in Latin. The Text-books are Valla's Latin Institutes of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, and Brown's

Lectures on the Philosophy of the human Another department to which we direct our special attention, is that of the modern languages. In a literary point of view, they are recommended by many of the advantages. which, in the estimation of the scholar, conpeculiar importance from the present state of in the College: earnestly inculcated, and the most efficacious means of acquiring them are provided. Besides the necessary interchange of languages among students of different nations-such of the boarders as are sufficiently prepared, spend their evenings in the rooms of the Professors, where they converse exclusively in French or Spanish.

The course for graduation regularly occu-pies a period of seven years. Although a youth is admitted at any stage of his education, t is deemed a decided advantage to enter as soon as he is prepared to commence the stu- continued. dy of the classical languages. This plan, difand disposition of a youth are more correctly estimated and may be more judiciously cultivated, by competent instructers, who have watched and regulated their early developeed among the Sophomores, for his classical at-tainments, might be too slightly grounded in the Mathematics, to be admitted to the rank of a Freshman. Yet he aspires to an advanc-ed standing. What is the consequence? He s burried through volume after volume, and with a confused and evanescent knowledge of the preparatory treatises, he obtains the ob-ject of his ambition—he listens to lectures on subjects beyond his comprehnsion—he ac

is under the care of the same instructers.

The College is amply provided with the means of carrying into effect its extensive course of calucation, and firm, yet mild system of discipline.—It possesses nearly thirty Pro-fessors and Tutors, of whom the greater number reside in the Institution and devote their undivided attention to the duties of their proession. Making literally one family with their

Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of pre-serving their morals, forming their characters and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse more than to the efficacy of statutes, is due the maintainance of good order. Many who would not respect themselves will respect the presence of their Shore to still continue their preference im for

FOR ONE HUNDRED

The frequent cabals and combinations which have shaken the confidence of many parents in the efficiency of Collegiate discipline are hereby rendered impracticable in any extent capable of affecting the general give higher prices than any real purchaser. A youth is less of shown in the market, or may hereafter in Any person having negroes, of the veages, will do well in giving the prefence SAMUEL REYNOLDS, who may be found at the Easton Hetel.

Ov. 16.

The following extract of the Prospectus ex
The Diet is wholesome and abundant. The instruction continue their preference of their instructers. The frequent cabals and combinations would be resorted to.

Discurring, on which both moral and scientific improvement must eltimately rest, claims would be resorted to.

Discurring, on which both moral and scientific improvement must obtained by rest, claims from ten to twenty five years of age, of both or decency, propriety, and merality are enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Samuel respective to twenty five years of age, of both regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and merality are enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Samuel respect the presence of the regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and merality are enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Samuel respect the presence of the regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and merality are enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Any flagrant offence against these leading features of good education, is repressed with proposition and persuasion. The full propriet is wholesome and abundant. The second complete twenty five years of age, of both regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and merality are enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Should be resorted to.

The full propriet is propriety and meral transcription of the regulations. The following extract of

ated for the gradual increase of the Library.

The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few months receive an accession of valuable instruments. A Botanical Garden will be comoo proper to mention that funds are appropri nenced early in the spring; and as soon as shall be sufficiently advanced, a course of Lectures on Botany will be organized.-The College edifices have recently been improved and will shortly be considerably extended.

PROSPECTUS. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE enjoys the advantares of a most healthful and pleasant situation n the north western part of the city of Balti more. The buildings are sufficient for the ac commodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and afford the facility of appropriating a separate room to each class of the various literary departments. The halls for meals, stu dy, and recreation, are spacious, the dormito-ries airy, and divided into separate alcoves, ne for each pupil. The grounds, forming an area of about seven acres, are laid out with a view to the health and recreation of the Stu-

In the month of January, 1805, this institu tion was raised to the rank of University by the Legislature of Maryland, and empowered to hold Public Commencements, and to admit any of its students to any Degree or Degrees in any of its students to any Degree or Degrees it any of the faculties, arts, and sciences, and libe-ral professions, which are usually permitted to be conferred in any Colleges or Universities in America or Europe. It is supplied with a complete Philosophical, and Chemical Appa-ratus. The Library consists of about 10,000

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French nd Spanish Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric, and Spanish Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric, Natural and moral Philosophy; Political Economy; a complete course of Mathematics, with practical applications to Mensuration, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Drawing Maps and Plats, for which operations, the College is furnished with all the necessary instruments Geography, and the use of Globes; Writing, Book-Keeping, Music, Drawing and Dancing. GRADUATION IN THE FACULTY OF

ARTS. The course required for the Degree o Bachelor of Arts, comprehends the Mathematies: the Greek and Latin Languages: Rhetoric: Moral and Natural Philosophy.—"The Candidates shall undergo all examinations that will take place during their stay at the College. The last year, they shall write and deliver a discourse, on a literary, scientific, or moral subject, a copy of which shall be left

to the College. "The Degree of Master of Arts shall be conferred on the students of the College, who, two years, at least, after having received that of Bachelor of Arts, will apply for it to the Presi dent of the Faculty, provided they can prove, that from the time they left the College they have been engaged in literary or scientific pursuits and can produce certificates of moral deportment.

Honorary Certificates are granted to those who, without having studied the classical languages, have gone through a complete course of English and Mathematical education." stitute the value and the charm of the ancient classics; but they derive an acknowledged, and tion, and intend to apply to all branches, taught

FIRST YEAR .- 6th Latin: Gould's Grammar, social and commercial intercourse. Hence, although they are not required by the statutes as conditions for graduation, their utility is Lovizac's Grammar. 4th, English: 6th Geog-Lovizac's Grammar. 4th, English: 6th Geography and Writing.
Second Year.—4th Latin: Historia sacra

continued, Historia Romana. 4th French: Grammar continued, Translations from French into English, Fables de la Fontaine. 3d Enelish. Practical Arithmetic: 5th Geography. Writing continued.

THIRD YEAR .- 4th Latin: Nepos, Casar. Phædrus. 3d French: Grammar continued Translations from English into French, Re-ceuil chost. 2d English. Rational Arithmetic: Lacroix's Arithmetic. 4th Georaphy. Writing FOURTH YEAR .- 3d Latin: Nepos, Justin,

fering in some respects from that of many of Casar, Curtins, &c Ovid, Virgil, Latin Proour Institutions, is pursued by the first Colle-sody: 4th Greek: Bournouf's Grammar, Æsop, giate Departments of the Univerties of France Hierocles, &c. 2d French: Translations conand other European countries. It requires tinued, Telemaque, Odes de J. B. Rousseu, undoubtedly, a greater number of Profes- &c. 1st English: Murray's Grammar and Critundoubtedly, a greater number of Professors and Tutors, and consequently additional sacrifices on the part of the College, but these inconveniences detract nothing from its peculiar and absolute benefits. The talents lust, Cicero, Ovid and Virgil continued, &c. Latin Versification. 3d Greek: Bour-

nouf's Grammar continued, Lucian, Xeno-phon, &c. 1st French: Composition, L'Art Poetique, La Henriade, &c. Geometry: Le-same place, who will also take memorandums, gendre's Geometry. 2d Spanish: Cubi's Gram-mar, Estractos de Almeyda, Isla, Yriarte, Ercilla, &c. 2d Geography. Writing contin-

SIXTH YEAR .- Latin Literature: Cicero and Livy continued, Tacitus, Suetonius, Patercu-lus, Quintillian,&c. Horace, Juvenal, Persius Lucan, Lucretius, Seneca, Terence, &c. Latin Composition. 2d Greek: Xenophon continued, Isocrates, Hesiod, Theorritus, Bion, Moschus, Prosody. 1st class of Mathematics: Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Diff. and Integ. Calculus, Mechanics, Civil Engineering. 1st Spanish: Translation and Compositions, Estractos de Cervantes, Solis, Feijoo, &c. Melendes Valdes, F. de Leon, &c. &c. 1st year of Elocu tion: 1st Geography.
Seventh Year.—Moral Philosophy, includ-

Mathematics—and thus, with the best opportunities of improvement, he sacrifices an important branch of his education. But, had the Institution been so organized as to assign to him classes proportioned to his actual proficiency, he would have made no less progress in one Department, while he might have haid a solid foundation in the other. An additional advantage of this System is the facility of maintaining discipline. A student who ening Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics. Natural

of maintaining discipline. A student who en-ters College at an early age, acquires habits a classical education, shall be admitted, accor-of obedience, and receives impressions of re-gard which retain their influence as long as he parents, into any of the above classes, which are all kept throughout the whole academic

No books foreign from the course of studies are suffered to circulate in the College, unless

are suffered to circulate in the College, unless they be signed by the President.

Nothing is omitted to kindle in every student a vivid emulation both for mental improvement and moral excellence. The principal means used to accomplish this object, are: weekly accounts given to the President by the professors and teachers, and read before all the students; semianual reports sent to the process, monthly private examinations of the parents, monthly private examinations of the parents, monthly private examinations of the classes, a yearly public examination, and distribution of Premiums—Should these incitements prove ineffectual, coercive measures would be resorted to.

Discretize, on which both moral and scientifications.

hibits the present state of the College. It may | sick are attended and nursed with punctuality, and vigilance. Due attention is paid to clean-

> pat of superfine blue cloth, with gilt buttons -the cape of black velvet. For Winter, blue or brown cloth Pantaloons, and, blue or black Waistcoats. For Summer, nankeen Panta-loons, and white Waistcoats—the same coat or both seasons.

Once a month, (commonly on the second Thursday) such as have their parents in the city, and have not deserved to be detained are allowed to dine with them, but they mustreturn before six, in winter, and at seven i summer—No student is permitted to sleep out of the College except in cases of urgency.

During the VACATION, which begins the Tuesday on or after the 15th of July, and lasts

till the first Monday in September, the students who do not go home to their parents, are removed to a pleasant summer retreat, about 45 miles north west of Baltimore. There, unler the superintendance of a competent number of Tutors, they spend their holy days, with equal advantage to their health and mo-

The classical exercises of the College are resumed on the first Monday in September— on which day the students must all have returned to College. To punctuality in the observance of this rule, Parents are requested to pay particular attention; as it is of the highest importance, both for the improvement of the students and the good order of the College.

TERMS. Boarders and Half Boarders. Boarding, per annum, - - - \$140 Half boarding, per annum, - - 70 Tuition, per annum,
Payable half yearly in advance.

Day Scholars.

Tuition, per quarter, - -Entrance, There is no extra charge for the modern lan

uages, or any of the branches comprised in the ourse, except Music, Drawing and Dancing. Every student, from a distance greater than five hundred miles, must have a responsible Guardian, in one of the commercial cities of the United States, within two hundred miles of Baltimore, who will oblige himself, in writing, to make the regular payments, and to receive his Ward, in case he should be discharged by the College.

Bills are sent at the close of every 6 months Drafts, at ten days sight, for the amount, are issued on distant Parents, or Guardians; the others are expected to be punctual in their re-

No pupil who is past fourteen years of age, r younger than nine, is admitted into the college as a Boarder, except for particular

In the name of the Faculty SAMUEL ECCLESTON, President.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz: Wheat 6 cts. | Flaxseed

Corn 6 Oats 5 ets.

Rys 6 per bushel.

And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established coverses. tablished commission meachant, and will pay at our own expense the commission and meaurage. We will also bring to our freighters. all articles they may wish, free of freight-Hogsheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced to do them strict justice, and facilitate their

disposed to entrust us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shalloping business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentle-men whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered by the freighters from Baltimore, and receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, and pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, stea-dy habits and obliging turn are well known by the undersigned gentlemen, will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers reside contigu-ous to the water) returned to them, or depos-ited in Easton according to their advice.

'The public's obedient servant,

JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent. Kingston, Talbot Co. march 8 References. - Ennalls Martin, Jr. John Rum old, Jacob Leverton, James Turner, Abel Gootee, James B. Rumbold, Aaron Clarke, Andrew Mason, Benj. Whitely.



union taverno

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above ouse has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to mer it and receive. t and receive a share of the public patronage WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers. W. C. R. Easton, Nov. 9, 1830,

CASEL

WHITE HALL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL."

It gives him pleasure to say that from

the conveniences his present establishment af-ford he will be enabled to extend to travellers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will in a very short time be in such repair as must ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar ry description, and his table with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moments notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommoda-tion, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself than heretofore.
FRANCIS ARLETT.

Centreville, Jan. 15. The Editors of the Easton Gazette. Eastern Shore Whig, Kent Inquirer, Bal-timore Patriot and Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia will please to publish the above notice for three months, and send their accounts to the Editor of the Centreville Times

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Nov. 17, 1830. PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGU. LATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given;

and that all may be informed thereof it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers, for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War: J. L. EDWARDS, First Clerk Pension Office. WILLIAM GORDON, First Clerk Bounty Land Office. Feb. 11-March 1 3m

Copper & Tin Ware Manufactory. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SIMMS & WALLACE, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the public, that they still continue at their old stand, No. SS, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BAL-TIMORE, where they manufacture patent DY E. KETTLES, used for the colouring of hats; STEAM DRUMS, used for drying cotton goods, warranted to discharge the condensed steam; Copper Lifting and Forcing Pumps; Mineral Water Fountains, Cocks and Pumps; Sugar Boilers, Skimmers and Ladles, calcula-ted for West India and home markets; Stices, Dye, Wash, Fuller's, Stewing and Preserving Kettles—also their new and highly improved Steam Pipe; Steam Distilleries fitted up at short notice, on the latest improved plan, of which good reference can be given; Cotton Cans and Cylinder calculated for Cotton Factories and Appendix Tew York. House Spouting put up with neatness and despatch. We have in store a general assortment of COPPER and TIN-WARE, which we will

ispose of on accommedating terms.

AGENCY.—We have been appointed Agents by Alanson Taylor, patentee of a CIR-CULAR WHEEL KETTLE, used for the colouring of hats. We have for sale, rights

kettle.

N. B. We are prepared to make Sugar
Boilers, suitable for the West India market, OLD COPPER, PEWTER and LEAD taken in exchange. march 15

Collector's Second Notice. THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. ector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and is much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall,—or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be

his guide.
BENNETT BRACCO, Collector. oct. 19

BEMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Pencock, & formerly by himself, Begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and

the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expence to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with

their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the

The public's obedient servant.
26 SOLOMON LOWE.

550 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, vis: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gimings over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse towe imnen trowsers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward. THOMAS BULLEN,
Guardian for the heirs of
John[Merrick, dec'd]
june 8 tf G-]

VOL. III.---

EVERY TUESDAY EDWARD M PUBLISHER OF THE LAW

Are Two Dermas and Annum payable balf yearly VERTISEMENTS are inserted DOLLAR; and continued we FIVE CENTS PER SQUARE.

From Alaric A. Watts' I

bum. THE THREE TAR Written in the Church-y Eng.) BY HERBERT R

Methinks it is good to b let us make three Tabernac for Moses, and one for Elias. Methinks it is good to b If thou wilt, let us build; but Nor Elias, nor Moses, ap But the shadows of eve that er The abodes of the dead, and

Shall we build to Ambit Affrighted, he shrinketh awa For see! they would pin In a dark, narrow cave, a clay, To the meanest of reptiles a p Unto Beauty? Ah no!-

The charm, that she wielded b Ner knows the foul worn The skin, that but yesterday, For the smoothness it held, Shall we build to the pur To the trappings, that dizer

Alas! They are all laid For here's neither wealth nor Save the long winding sheet, Unto Riches? Alas tis Who here in their turns have I Their wealth is all squane

And here, in the grave, are all

Save the tinsel that shines To the pleasures that Mir The revel, the laugh, and the Ah! here is a plentiful Bo But the guests are all mute a And none but the Worm is a

Ah no! They have wither'd a Or fled, with the spirit, a side: Yet none have saluted, and Unto Sorrow?-The dead

Not a sob, not a sign meets in Which compassion itself Ah! sweetly they slumber, fear; Peace, peace is the watch-

Unto Death--to whom M Ah no! for His Empire is kn And here, there are trophics Beneath the cold head, and And the signs of a sceptre that

And look for the sleepers are The second to Faith, And the third to the Le Who bequeath'd us them bot

The first Tabernacle to

BY AUTH

LAWS OF THE UNITED STA SECOND SESSION OF THE AN ACT making approper of Government for sand eight hundred and Be it enacted by the Sen present dives of the United Congress assembled. That be, and the same are here he raid of any itsances. be paid of any unapprop

Treasury, viz:
For pay and mileage
Congress and delegates,
seven thousand nine hun For pay of the officer Houses, thirty-four thou dollars.

dollars.
For stationary, fitel, princidental and contingent ate, twenty-nine thousabeighty-five dollars.
For stationary, fuel, princidental and continge House of Representative sand dollars. The said to be applied to the pays expenditures of the Sana presentatives, acverally, pose.

pose.
For salary of the princ brarians, two thousand to For contingent expens pay of messeager, eight for the purchase of the Congress, five thousan For compensation to the United of State, the searctary Secretary of War, the Sand the Postmaster Gerdollars.

Fer clerks and mess

1